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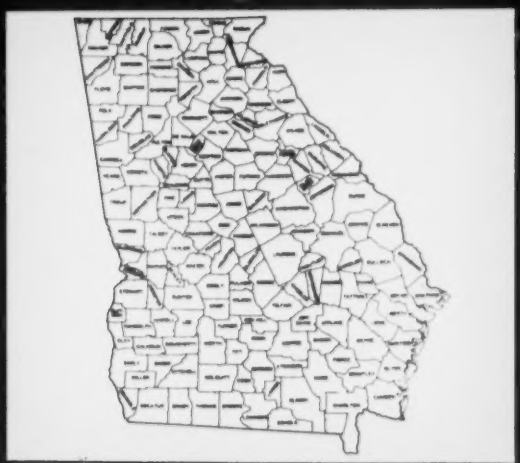
ISSUES FACING GEORGIA



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GEORGIA'S CHANGING AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT: AN INDUSTRY IN TRANSITION

by
Douglas C. Bachtel

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has undergone tremendous changes since World War II. Over the past five decades increased mechanization, the use of improved varieties, expanded markets, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and pesticides have transformed the production of food and fiber.[1] Using the products of science and technology innovative farmers have changed American agriculture from a small scale, labor intensive business into a capital intensive, market driven, corporate enterprise.[2]

The changing nature of agriculture has played a major role in shaping many of Georgia's social, economic and political trends. For example, the mass movement of people from rural to urban areas that began in the late 1920's was chiefly the result of mechanization which dramatically decreased the high dependence on farm labor. The boll weevil also played a role by its devastating effect on cotton, further reducing the need for a large rural labor force.

People are still leaving rural areas. From 1980 to 1988, 30 counties lost population. Counties losing population have several characteristics in common. They are primarily located in the southern half of the state and their economies tend to be dependent on agriculture or textiles. From a historical perspective, one out of three counties had more people living in them in 1930 than today. Without adequate job opportunities, younger workers migrated to the cities.[3]

Agriculture is a unique industry composed of a diverse set of interests. Farmers, agribusiness groups, federal, state and local governmental decision makers, university educators and consumers all form its rich mosaic. Due, in part, to this diversity, agricultural issues reach far beyond the farm gate and are crucial for both rural and urban residents for several reasons.

First, the continued production of food and fiber is essential to the health and well being of all Georgians. Second, production agriculture forms the basis of the state's agribusiness industry, which is one of Georgia's leading economic sectors. Third, agriculture and agribusiness generate tax revenues not only in rural but urban areas as well. Finally, farmers are caretakers of nearly one-third of the state's land and water resources. Thus, keeping agriculture profitable is one of the keys to improving the social and economic conditions of the entire state.

Agriculture in Georgia, however, is in transition. The number of farms and proportion of land in farms has steadily declined. This decline has been influenced by a number of social and economic factors. Among these are advances in agricultural production, mechanization, a shift toward livestock enterprises and the development of off-farm employment.[4] Urban sprawl and suburban growth also have contributed to this trend. Advances in transportation and communication, as well as non-farm employment opportunities, have made it possible for many people to live in rural areas without depending on agriculture for their livelihood. In fact, Georgia's non-metropolitan population is larger then the combined population of the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont and Wyoming.[5]

Information about agriculture is critical because policy makers need it to evaluate farm programs and to determine the effect of new programs on farmers. Decision makers in the private sector also need agricultural information to analyze new markets and enhance existing market strategies.

The Census of Agriculture is one of the leading sources of information about the state's food and fiber production. The first Census of Agriculture was conducted in 1840 and was repeated every ten years until 1920. Beginning in 1925, it was compiled in five-year intervals until 1974. At this time, the Census Bureau decided to administer the Census of Agriculture in 1978 and again in 1982. In the future, it will continue on years ending with "2" or "7" so it can coincide with other economic censuses, such as the Census of Manufacturing, Mining, Construction, Retail and Wholesale Trade and Transportation. The last Census of Agriculture was conducted in 1987.

TRENDS IN GEORGIA'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Since 1945 there has been a massive reduction of farms in Georgia. The reason for this decline involves one of the major social events that occurred not only here but across the nation during that era: Georgia became an urban state. Along with urbanization came dramatic shifts in politics and economics. Urban interests were gaining an increasing foothold in the statehouse. At the same time, the state's industrial resources were concentrated in firms marketing automobiles, textiles, rubber and synthetics, electrical equipment and appliances, and the like.[6] A growing service and retail centered economy began to dominate as an additional number of households brought about increased demand for goods and services.[7] A declining proportion of resources were committed to agriculture. As a consequence, many people left rural areas and migrated to the cities in search of job opportunities.

NUMBER OF FARMS

Figure 1 shows that at the end of World War II there were 225,000 farms in Georgia, but by 1987 their number had dwindled to 43,553, an 80.7 percent decline in 42 years. Although the number of farms has declined, production has increased tremendously. Today one American farm worker feeds 93 people.[8]

The information in Table 1 and Figure 2 indicates the percentage change in the number of farms by county from 1945 to 1987. Not surprisingly, every county in the state experienced a loss in the number of farms between 1945 and 1987. In addition, every county lost more than one-half of its farms.

From 1982 to 1987 the same general trend persisted, but the reduction was not as drastic (see Figure 3). In fact, from 1982 to 1987 ten counties actually gained farms and three counties (Muscogee, Clinch and Oconee) did not lose any farms at all. All of the counties that gained farms tended to be located in the northern section of the state except for Putnam County, which is the southernmost county to gain farms from 1982 to 1987. Two of the counties gaining farms, Madison and Walton, are suburban counties.

During the 1982-1987 time period, two counties, DeKalb and Treutlen, were tied for the largest decrease in farms. Both counties lost 37.9 percent of their farms. These counties, however, stand in marked contrast with each other. DeKalb County, with a portion of the City of Atlanta located within its boundaries, is in one of the fastest growing Metropolitan Areas in the nation. Treutlen County, located in the rural southeastern section of the state had more residents in 1930 than it does today.

Several important factors must be taken into account when examining farm figures, especially comparisons of pre and post 1974 information on farm numbers. First, a definitional change occurred in 1975 as to what constitutes a farm. Beginning in 1975, a farm was defined as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold, or normally would have been sold, during a given year. Prior to that, a farm had been defined as any place with less than 10 acres from which $250 or more of agricultural products were sold, or any place of 10 acres or more from which $50 or more of agricultural products were either sold or would have been sold during a given year. Second, in 1978 the Census Bureau initiated a technique developed and used by the National Agricultural Statistics Service that improved the precision for counting the number of farms. Comparisons, however, can be made but they should be viewed with caution. Regardless of the definitional and procedural problems, there has been a tremendous decrease in the number of farms in Georgia.

Agriculture faces some difficult challenges that create fundamental problems for decision makers. The loss of farms reduces rural tax bases and hastens economic decline. Communities that lose business face major problems in providing fundamental public services such as education and health care as the tax base shrinks. When these services are poor, it is difficult to hold young people and nearly impossible to attract new industries.

BLACK FARMERS

Information in Figure 4 shows the number of black farmers and tenant farmers in Georgia from 1945 to 1987. In 1945 there were 58,015 black tenant farmers and 12,352 black farm owners. In 1945 black tenant farms represented 25.7 percent of the total number of farms in the state. Tenant farming still persists, however, in 1987 only 105 black tenant farmers remained. By 1987 the number of black farm owners decreased to 1,192, representing only 2.7 percent of the total number of farms.

The disappearance of black farm owners has been so persuasive that in 1987 more women (3,014) owned farms than blacks. In general black farm owners tend to be older, operate smaller farms and earn less money than white farmers.

FARM SIZE

The information in Table 2 and Figure 5 shows the average size of farms from 1945 to 1987. Here the trend has been toward increasingly larger farms. Beginning in 1978, however, farm size began to decrease from a record high in 1974 of 253 acres to 234 acres in 1978. The latest information shows that the acreage of farm size has decreased by one acre from 1982 to 1987.

The average farm size in Georgia is approximately half the national average of 482 acres. One of the reasons for the difference is that large western ranches, with extensive livestock grazing, are part of the national picture and these operations tend to distort farm size. A comparison of farm size in the Southeast, however, reveals that Georgia has the third largest farms in the region. The average farm size in Mississippi is 315 acres; Florida, 306 acres; South Carolina, 232 acres; Alabama, 211 acres; North Carolina, 159 acres; and, Tennessee, 147 acres.

Not only has the total number of farms decreased but farms in all size categories have decreased as well. This trend, however, was interrupted during the late 1970's with the growth of part-time farmers. Information in Figure 6 shows that from 1978 to 1982 the number of farms in the one to nine acres and 10 to 49 acres categories increased. The majority of these units, however, were small, part-time operations not capable of generating enough profit to adequately support a family. The situation, however, has changed and the state has lost small, medium and large farms during the 1982 to 1987 time period.

HARVESTED CROPLAND

Not only is Georgia losing farms, but harvested cropland continues to decline. At what point the decline will stop is likely to be determined by a variety of market forces, government programs and the action of farm groups. The information in Table 3 and Figure 7 illustrates that from 1945 to 1969 the number of acres of harvested cropland decreased for each reporting year. In 1974 the trend was reversed and harvested cropland began to increase, but by 1987 it had once again decreased and is currently 3.3 million acres.

Information in Table 3 and Figure 8 reveals that from 1945 to 1987 all 159 of the state's counties experienced a loss in harvested cropland. From 1982 to 1987, however, 12 counties gained harvested cropland (Figure 9). Three of these counties (Dade, Clayton and Paulding) are suburban. The counties gaining harvested cropland tend to be located in north Georgia, but two south Georgia counties, Camden and Charlton, reported gains in harvested cropland.

Reasons for the recent decline in harvested cropland involve a combination of economic and changing policy issues. In the decade of the 1980's farmers witnessed low prices, high interest rates, international grain embargoes, increased foreign competition, unpredictable policies and record droughts. In addition, overproduction from improved practices and the adoption of the conservation reserve program which encouraged farmers to plant trees on highly erodible farm land contributed to the reduction of harvested cropland.

PROPORTION OF LAND IN FARMS

The proportion of land in farms has also declined, however, from 1945 to 1950 the percentage increased from 63.2 percent to 68.8 percent (see Table 4 and Figure 10). Since the 1950's, however, the trend has been toward reduction. In 1987 only 28.5 percent of all of the land in the state was classified as farm land. It is important to point out that while a large part of the state's population growth has occurred in metropolitan counties, a considerable number of nonmetropolitan counties also have experienced high growth rates. For example, 18 nonmetropolitan counties grew by more than 14.0 percent-- the

state average from 1980 to 1987. During this time period, Georgia was the 10th fastest growing state in the nation and thus a growth rate higher than 14 percent is considerable.

Urban development, particularly suburbanization, has important implications for the state's agricultural industry. Questions of land use planning, water allocation, pesticide and insecticide handling, storage and disposal and taxation issues will all come into play as suburban development continues to encroach upon agricultural areas.

AVERAGE AGE OF FARM OPERATORS

Information in Table 5 and Figure 11 indicates the average age of farm operators from 1945 to 1987. Farmers have historically tended to be older than the general population. In 1987, the average age of farm operators was 53.2 years while the average age of the total population was 31.8 years. The information in Table 5 shows the age of farmers by county in the years 1964 and 1987. During this time period 55 or one out of three counties experienced a reduction in the age of farm operators. A majority of counties, however, continued to have farm operators whose age is increasing.

An older, aging farm population has long-term consequences for agriculture for several reasons. First, from a demographic perspective, a shrinking, older farm population means that fewer and fewer farm children will be born. This trend is disturbing because the traditional route to becoming a farmer has been through inheritance. Second, older people regardless of their occupation tend to be less innovative and more resistant to change than younger people.[9]

Agriculture lies on the forefront of an era of unprecedented changes. The genetic manipulation of crops and livestock will profoundly affect agricultural production as we know it today. In order to be in a position to benefit from these new changes, Georgia needs innovative farmers willing to accept and adopt new ideas.

FARM INCOME

The information in Table 6 reveals the total farm personal income by county from 1965 to 1987 and the percentage that farm personal income contributes to total personal income. Farm personal income consists of proprietors' net farm income, the wages of farm laborers, the pay-in-kind of hired farm labor and the salaries of officers of corporate farms.[10] While farm income grew by 20 percent between 1965 and 1987, and was over one billion dollars in 1987, it has occupied a decreasing percentage of the state's total personal income. In 1965 it was 4.17 percent of total personal income but by 1987 it shrank to only 1.36 percent of Georgia's total personal income. It is important to note, however, that this figure does NOT represent the contribution that agribusiness plays in the state's economy.

Information in Table 6 shows that Tift county had the highest farm personal income of any county in Georgia. Reasons for Tift County's high ranking include the diverse nature of its agricultural industry. Commodities produced include peanuts, tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat and vegetables. Tift County farmers also employ a large amount of farm labor to harvest transplanted vegetables such as pepper and tomatoes plants that are sold to nurseries. The addition of farm laborers' wages into the calculations of farm personal income is the reason for the high ranking of Tift County.

Baker County ranked number one in terms of farm personal income as a percentage of total personal income, while ranking 30th for total farm personal income. The reason for Baker County's high ranking, on a percentage basis, involves the fact that the local economy is not diversified, relying heavily on farm income.

Chattahoochee County had the lowest total farm personal income, but the county is unique because a huge portion of its total land area encompasses the military base, Fort Benning. Muscogee County had the lowest rank with regard to farm personal income as a percent of total personal income, but the City of Columbus comprises almost all of Muscogee County.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the information from the Census of Agriculture reveals that tremendous changes have occurred in agriculture over the past five decades. Understanding the issues and trends influencing agriculture has never been simple. The agricultural arena has long been characterized by competing interests and no single farm organization, commodity association, governmental agency, protest group or political candidate has been able to speak for all farmers.

During the decade of the eighties, the agricultural environment has become even more complicated. External forces such as the growth of international markets, increased costs, severe weather, changing federal policies, new labor laws, environmentalism, technological developments, shifting consumer lifestyles and tastes have all contributed to the changing structure of agriculture. The diversity of contrasting trends indicate that public and private agricultural decision makers will have to deal with a host of complex issues in the coming years.

Maintaining profitability in agriculture is a long-term goal that requires more than just the short-term use of resources to generate profits. Agricultural leaders must adopt long-term strategies that recognize the need to continually adjust to changing conditions. The goal should be to aim for a balanced growth policy that recognizes the efficient use of resources, conservation of those resources and flexibility to changing conditions. In order to be successful the strategies must be implemented at a pace that is acceptable to farmers, agribusiness groups and rural non-farm residents while maintaining the continued, efficient production of food and fiber.

Additional reports on this subject will be prepared as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

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8 **Fact Book of Agriculture.** Miscellaneous Publication 1063. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Public Affairs, Washington. D.C., 1989.

9 Bohlen, Joe. M. "The Adoption and Diffusion Of Ideas in Agriculture" in **Our Changing Rural Society: Perspectives and Trends.** Edited By James H. Copp. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1962.

10 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington D.C. April, 1989.

Sources of Data:

Figures 1-11 and Tables 1-5, **Censuses of Agriculture, 1945-1987**. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Table 6, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington D.C. April, 1989.

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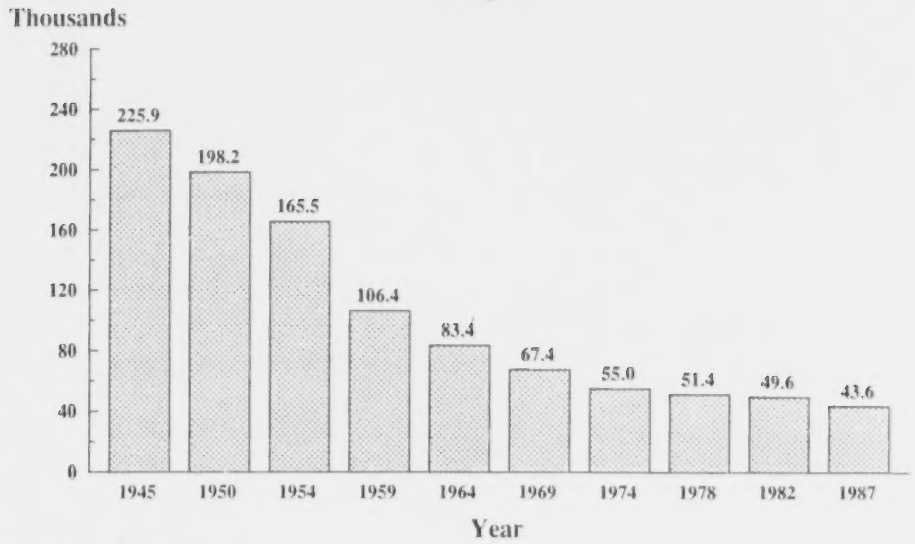
Figure 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS
Georgia



1982-1987 = 12.2% decrease
1945-1987 = 80.7% decrease

Figure 2

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS
1945–1987

Figure 3

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS
1982–1987

Figure 4

BLACK FARMERS IN GEORGIA
1945 - 1987

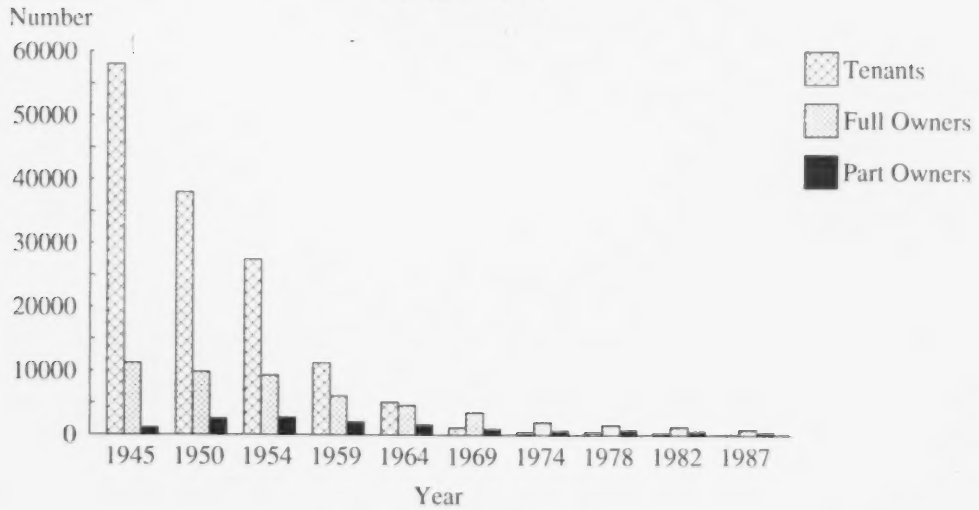
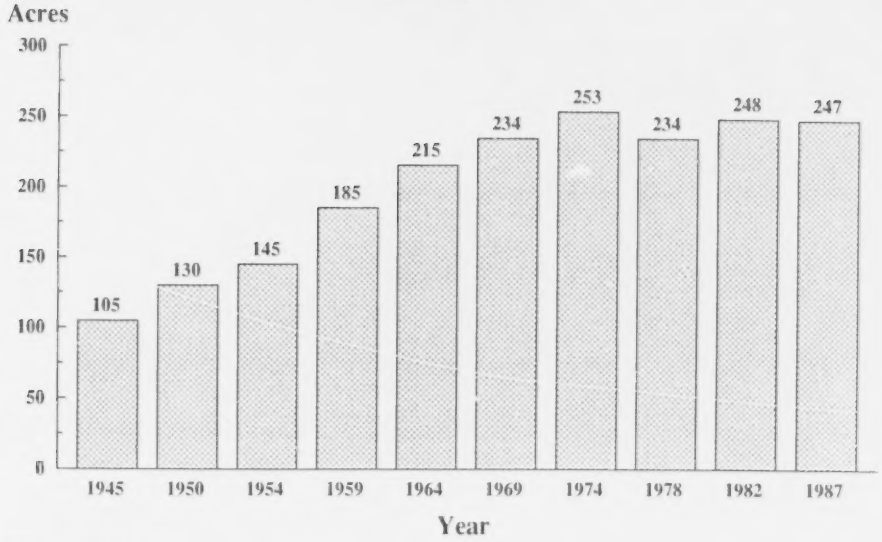


Figure 5

AVERAGE FARM SIZE
Georgia



1982-1987 = .4% decrease
1945-1987 = 135.2% increase

Figure 6

FARMS BY SIZE
Georgia

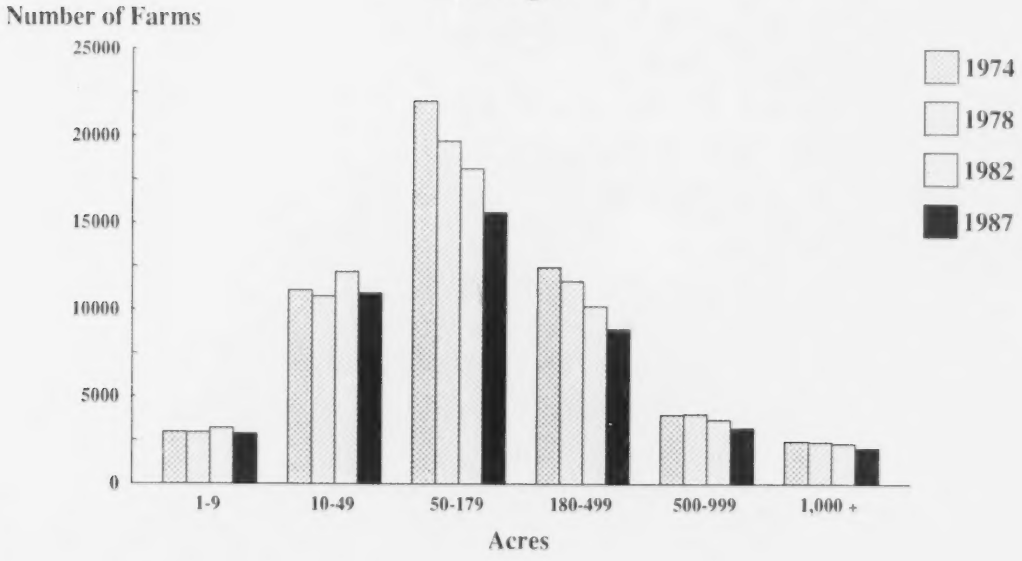
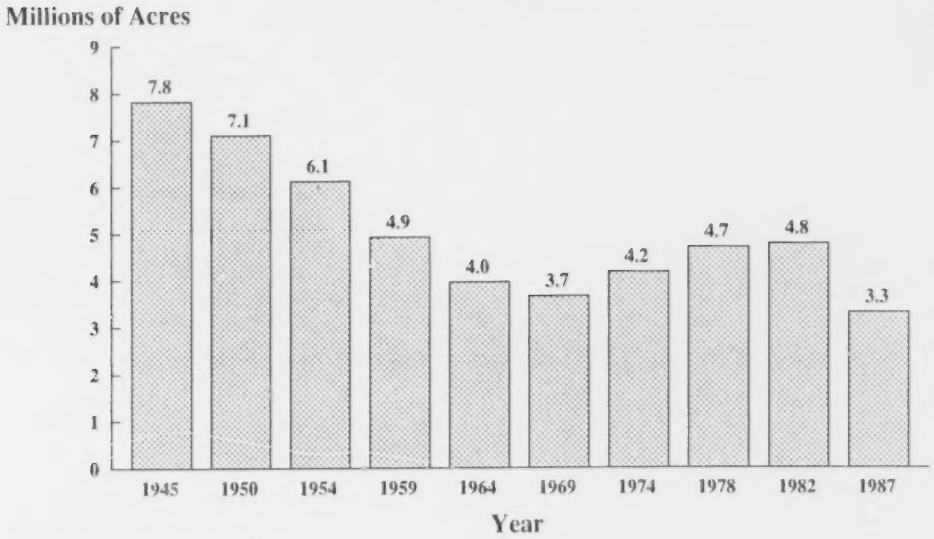


Figure 7

HARVESTED CROPLAND
Georgia



1982-1987 = 30.7% decrease
1945-1987 = 57.8% decrease

Figure 8

CHANGE IN HARVESTED CROPLAND
1945–1987

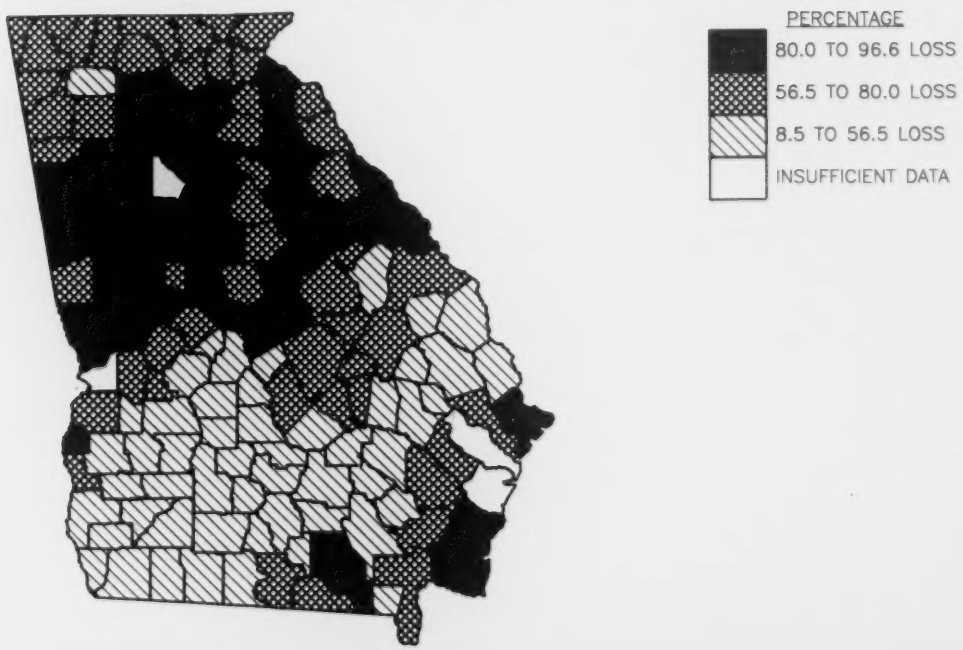
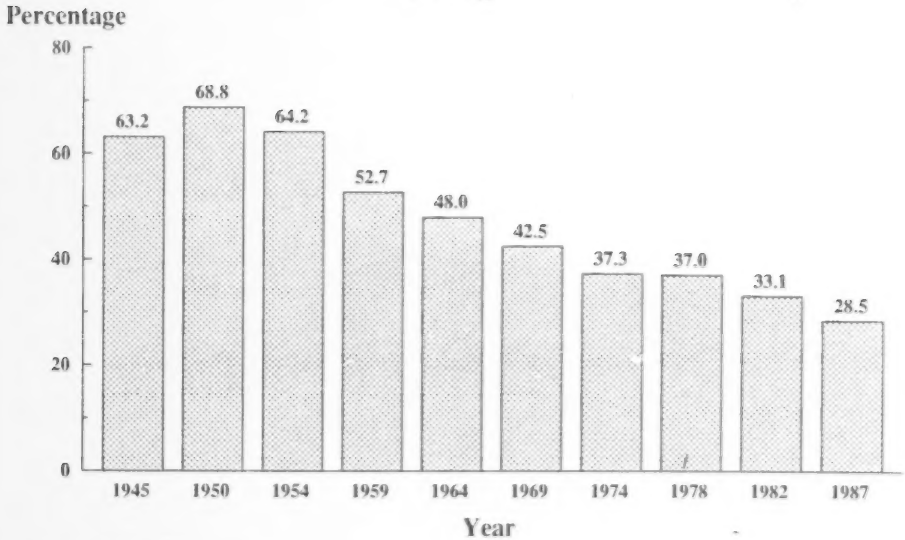


Figure 9

CHANGE IN HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982–1987

Figure 10

PROPORTION OF LAND IN FARMS
Georgia

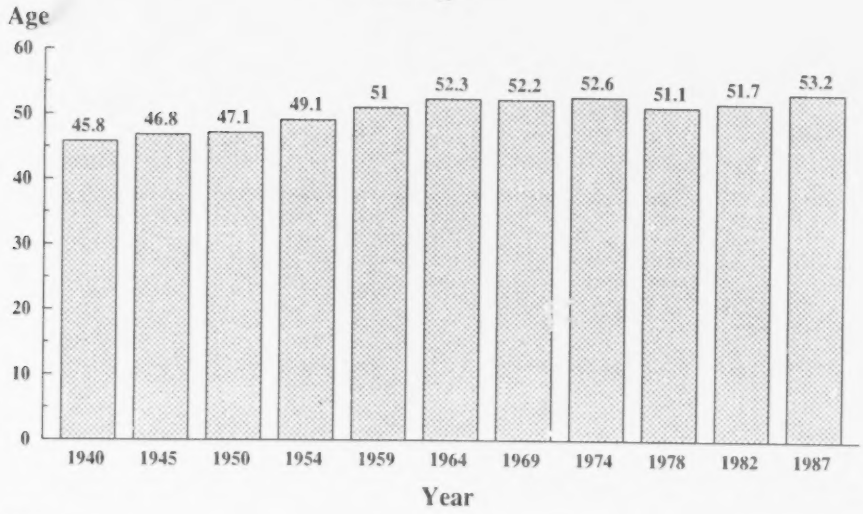


1982-1987 = 13.9% decrease
1945-1987 = 148.8% decrease

Figure 11

AVERAGE AGE OF FARM OPERATORS

Georgia



Percent Change
1982-1987 = 2.9%
1940-1987 = 16.2%

Table 1

Number of Farms: 1945-1987

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Rank of 1987 Number	1982-1987 Percentage Change	1982-1987 Rank	1945-1987 Percentage Change	1945-1987 Rank
APPLING	1463	1733	1403	1089	886	871	771	739	653	519	16	-20.5	126	-64.5	5
ATKINSON	734	801	584	413	256	346	327	334	267	255	77	-4.5	24	-65.3	8
BACON	980	1128	986	788	643	596	542	505	422	345	41	-18.2	120	-64.8	6
BAKER	1343	935	751	501	292	301	217	229	178	155	118	-12.9	83	-88.5	137
BALDWIN	893	692	464	324	268	196	181	188	148	135	126	-8.8	47	-84.9	117
BANKS	1204	1091	981	631	523	443	373	370	414	477	22	15.2	1	-60.4	2
* BARROW	1497	1390	1138	748	619	529	395	377	421	411	31	-2.4	16	-72.5	29
BARTOW	2095	1799	1519	995	693	622	494	422	463	429	28	-7.3	41	-79.5	71
BEN HILL	873	943	654	535	534	319	253	262	232	195	99	-15.9	112	-77.7	58
BERRIEN	1582	1637	1445	1134	968	792	662	653	556	477	22	-14.2	98	-69.8	14
* BIBB	951	845	779	391	278	176	192	166	167	140	123	-16.2	114	-85.3	121
BLECKLEY	997	870	712	485	359	345	338	289	249	206	92	-17.3	118	-79.3	68
BRANTLEY	659	686	671	489	424	414	328	369	345	234	84	-32.2	154	-64.5	4
BROOKS	2698	2031	1703	1180	925	766	629	595	521	438	27	-15.9	111	-83.8	104
BRYAN	404	420	404	210	151	125	108	109	93	62	149	-33.3	156	-84.7	115
BULLOCH	3085	2922	2490	1981	1508	1276	955	811	702	592	9	-15.7	106	-80.8	84
BURKE	2362	2154	1654	1176	702	553	458	402	390	335	45	-14.1	95	-85.8	125
* BUTTS	1049	949	720	417	287	211	181	169	171	146	121	-14.6	102	-86.1	126
CALHOUN	1493	961	690	385	219	176	159	140	135	127	132	-5.9	34	-91.5	150
CAMDEN	405	240	278	114	58	46	66	61	59	54	152	-8.5	44	-86.7	129
CANDLER	1215	1090	908	697	579	441	382	328	261	234	84	-10.3	61	-80.7	82
CARROLL	3886	3856	3155	1753	1521	1062	855	817	868	824	1	-5.1	28	-78.8	64
* CATOOSA	1114	940	833	561	510	398	304	291	315	256	76	-18.7	123	-77.0	51
CHARLTON	248	268	192	164	164	130	111	126	130	90	142	-30.8	151	-63.7	3
* CHATHAM	743	443	496	238	228	90	94	86	59	51	153	-13.6	90	-93.1	153
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	96	77	52	44	30	13	19	21	18	13	159	-27.8	147	-86.5	127
CHATTOOGA	1265	1289	1098	700	576	470	386	315	292	296	60	1.4	9	-76.6	45
* CHEROKEE	2238	2047	1646	1220	1128	762	544	514	611	551	12	-9.8	54	-75.4	38
* CLARKE	730	651	495	279	184	125	100	95	102	86	143	-15.7	107	-88.2	136
CLAY	1221	721	567	389	241	161	120	98	94	60	150	-36.2	157	-95.1	158
* CLAYTON	1094	879	804	301	155	159	88	79	81	73	147	-9.9	57	-93.3	154
CLINCH	329	222	209	124	167	135	107	127	115	115	136	0.0	11	-65.0	7
* COBB	2614	2116	1987	869	684	373	254	205	264	180	107	-31.8	153	-93.1	152
COFFEE	2508	2274	1979	1471	1324	1141	1034	1023	853	649	6	-22.1	130	-74.1	33
COLQUITT	3640	2641	2678	1787	1511	1239	1020	967	867	706	4	-18.6	122	-80.6	81
* COLUMBIA	909	782	736	425	338	283	219	202	222	187	103	-15.8	109	-79.4	70
COOK	1153	1258	1137	814	609	517	465	428	380	293	64	-22.9	134	-74.6	34
* COWETA	2301	1901	1501	766	683	470	363	320	376	366	39	-2.7	17	-84.1	109
CRAWFORD	900	630	568	339	268	185	180	176	153	136	125	-11.1	69	-84.9	118
CRISP	1278	1106	917	560	437	384	301	280	226	192	101	-15.0	103	-85.0	119
* DADE	557	698	606	441	406	235	213	171	183	167	111	-8.7	46	-70.0	18
DAWSON	702	660	605	327	339	231	187	188	192	182	105	-5.2	31	-74.1	32
DECATUR	1683	1630	1306	1049	859	700	620	547	484	376	35	-22.3	131	-77.7	57
* DEKALB	2516	1125	1048	375	197	115	98	84	95	59	151	-37.9	158	-97.7	159
DODGE	1953	1979	1533	1040	619	667	577	557	482	428	29	-11.2	71	-78.1	61
DOOLY	1852	1559	1256	730	539	507	392	376	304	295	61	-3.0	18	-84.1	108
* DOUGHERTY	895	526	534	410	288	251	173	192	199	165	112	-17.1	116	-81.6	90
* DOUGLAS	1196	970	890	515	314	196	115	124	151	134	127	-11.3	72	-88.8	139
EARLY	3269	2226	1638	1034	726	673	489	472	389	336	44	-13.6	91	-89.7	145
ECHOLS	193	232	209	145	124	112	104	100	110	80	144	-27.3	146	-58.5	1
* EFFINGHAM	821	856	806	588	472	405	345	307	293	202	95	-31.1	152	-75.4	39
ELBERT	1956	1828	1525	1027	769	558	411	412	368	331	46	-10.1	58	-83.1	97
EMANUEL	2202	2181	1601	1167	993	766	730	634	519	423	30	-18.5	121	-80.8	83
EVANS	717	615	609	461	323	317	253	249	211	181	106	-14.2	99	-74.8	35
FANNIN	1631	1549	1068	754	602	308	202	201	233	196	98	-15.9	110	-88.0	135
* FAYETTE	1098	1072	850	541	338	295	247	243	253	248	79	-2.0	15	-77.4	55
FLOYD	2078	2159	1558	910	747	604	508	477	504	478	20	-5.2	29	-77.0	50
* FORSYTH	1766	2034	1735	1197	1134	1009	583	548	631	567	10	-10.1	59	-67.9	11
FRANKLIN	2247	2018	1713	1149	924	793	665	638	665	677	5	1.8	7	-69.9	15
* FULTON	3324	2087	2127	1086	806	507	317	321	379	344	42	-9.2	51	-89.7	142
GILMER	1066	1245	968	695	499	348	286	244	272	248	79	-8.8	48	-76.7	47
GLASCOCK	765	570	425	286	191	127	126	123	96	79	145	-17.7	119	-89.7	144
GLYNN	387	145	223	149	126	50	54	62	55	48	155	-12.7	80	-87.6	132
GORDON	1943	1964	1579	1222	1006	808	684	564	578	548	13	-5.2	30	-71.8	25
GRADY	2337	1899	1648	1248	1045	1028	844	756	625	544	14	-13.0	85	-76.7	46
GREENE	1520	1124	947	558	441	341	254	209	236	203	94	-14.0	94	-86.6	128
* GWINNETT	3452	3104	2659	1345	991	591	449	413	492	441	26	-10.4	62	-87.2	131
HABERSHAM	1495	1413	1207	728	719	491	367	386	409	452	25	10.5	2	-69.8	13
HALL	2785	2522	2277	1489	1419	1086	793	761	874	821	2	-6.1	35	-70.5	21
HANCOCK	1611	1317	1130	643	515	285	184	171	151	138	124	-8.6	45	-91.4	149
HARALSON	1519	1530	1129	659	472	337	300	268	321	295	61	-8.1	43	-80.6	78
HARRIS	905	1036	837	507	465	235	247	251	255	214	87	-16.1	113	-76.4	43
HART	2413	2206	1857	1201	914	722	580	518	548	507	17	-7.5	42	-79.0	66
HEARD	1216	1053	911	455	329	276	222	194	190	192	101	1.1	10	-84.2	112
* HENRY	2023	1769	1507	917	634	531	343	340	426	388	33	-8.9	49	-80.8	85
* HOUSTON	988	905	625	451	299	319	285	293	295	264	74	-10.5	64	-73.3	30
IRWIN	1618	1528	1308	962	756	576	548	489	419	371	37	-11.5	74	-77.1	52
* JACKSON	2279	2071	1676	1052	783	784	743	713	782	770	3	-1.5	14	-66.2	9
JASPER	849	725	571	315	225	255	219	223	232	204	93	-12.1	78	-76.0	40
JEFF DAVIS	1015	1083	941	703	556	546	435	438	394	284	66	-27.9	150	-72.0	27
JEFFERSON	2086	1669	1230	871	680	521	430	401	391	339	43	-13.3	88	-83.7	103
JENKINS	1087	1016	914	578	486	337	293	308	251	208	91	-17.1	117	-80.9	86
JOHNSON	1549	1263	957	663	489	454	410	338	304	273	72	-10.2	60	-82.4	94
* JONES	748	631	483	316	254	182	170	160	184	164	113	-10.9	68	-78.1	60
LAMAR	788	757	639	423	389	261	220	243	238	210	89	-11.8	75	-73.4	31

Table 1 (Continued)

Number of Farms: 1945-1987

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Rank of 1987 Number [1]	1982-1987 Percentage Change	1982-1987 Rank [1]	1945-1987 Percentage Change	1945-1987 Rank [1]
LANIER	637	573	490	322	298	235	194	201	172	130	128	-24.4	139	-79.6	72
LAURENS	3741	3235	2472	1606	1213	1139	978	982	803	622	7	-22.5	132	-83.4	101
* LEE	964	712	587	396	210	244	205	190	186	162	115	-12.9	82	-83.2	100
LIBERTY	721	548	607	202	86	109	70	62	61	41	156	-32.8	155	-94.3	155
LINCOLN	860	748	684	383	342	235	187	190	182	156	117	-14.3	100	-81.9	93
LONG	253	244	331	216	161	147	124	123	104	75	146	-27.9	149	-70.4	20
LOWNDES	1913	1636	1521	1071	917	774	653	582	548	411	31	-25.0	141	-78.5	63
LUMPKIN	894	789	893	575	462	369	300	270	289	269	73	-6.9	38	-69.9	16
MACON	1665	1186	991	660	432	399	344	318	267	252	78	-5.6	32	-84.9	116
* MADISON	1831	1893	1545	1042	865	704	573	555	582	593	8	1.9	6	-67.6	10
MARION	814	785	650	357	294	202	185	185	147	128	130	-12.9	84	-84.3	113
* MCDUFFIE	1002	905	826	473	357	243	189	184	216	186	104	-13.9	92	-81.4	89
MCINTOSH	291	237	186	81	72	32	31	34	29	23	158	-20.7	128	-92.1	151
MERIWETHER	1941	1820	1573	909	709	509	393	372	380	301	59	-20.8	129	-84.5	114
MILLER	1603	1362	1118	743	556	546	398	385	342	311	55	-9.1	50	-80.6	80
MITCHELL	2941	2121	1777	1127	773	708	616	600	578	496	19	-14.2	97	-83.1	98
MONROE	1008	812	702	387	342	217	178	172	172	160	116	-7.0	39	-84.1	110
MONTGOMERY	865	981	745	545	367	394	360	321	274	247	81	-9.9	55	-71.4	23
MORGAN	1469	1298	1104	662	536	441	343	340	355	368	38	3.7	5	-74.9	36
MURRAY	1206	1334	1023	705	572	450	362	283	310	240	83	-22.6	133	-80.1	75
* MUSCOGEE	309	358	350	122	139	62	46	35	49	49	154	0.0	11	-84.1	111
* NEWTON	1648	1197	984	511	437	339	270	249	286	277	69	-3.1	19	-83.2	99
* OCONEE	1046	1037	818	478	360	304	298	258	295	295	61	0.0	11	-71.8	26
OGLETHORPE	1600	1528	1201	697	518	431	365	347	351	314	51	-10.5	65	-80.4	76
* PAULDING	1926	1565	1149	612	582	391	336	267	296	275	70	-7.1	40	-85.7	124
* PEACH	537	414	316	255	258	201	158	188	179	170	110	-5.0	27	-68.3	12
PICKENS	926	911	765	477	388	264	256	214	228	217	86	-4.8	25	-76.6	44
PIERCE	1318	1448	1287	838	765	683	642	558	491	376	35	-23.4	136	-71.5	24
PIKE	1187	1078	875	515	427	320	275	286	292	282	67	-3.4	20	-76.2	42
POLK	1526	1713	1253	691	611	482	349	287	327	314	51	-4.0	23	-79.4	69
PULASKI	931	824	684	490	299	257	220	201	188	163	114	-13.3	87	-82.5	95
PUTNAM	896	657	535	323	234	215	172	160	167	174	108	4.2	4	-80.6	79
QUITMAN	428	325	249	193	122	65	51	34	34	25	157	-26.5	145	-94.8	157
RABUN	944	749	628	370	316	236	163	163	143	151	119	5.6	3	-84.0	106
RANDOLPH	2121	1508	1016	651	371	276	212	207	162	117	135	-27.8	147	-94.5	156
* RICHMOND	1185	704	478	228	214	184	141	145	139	130	128	-6.5	37	-89.0	141
* ROCKDALE	1016	783	636	323	361	184	139	114	128	112	137	-12.5	79	-89.0	140
SCHLEY	639	514	401	278	181	189	121	120	111	94	140	-15.3	104	-85.2	120
SCREVEN	2285	2230	1687	1131	714	600	560	487	409	304	57	-25.7	144	-86.7	130
SEMINOLE	1099	820	687	473	361	347	319	279	232	210	89	-9.5	53	-80.9	87
* SPALDING	1088	833	748	374	398	329	235	226	262	247	81	-5.7	33	-77.3	54
STEPHENS	895	888	835	496	382	330	231	200	221	198	96	-10.4	63	-77.9	59
STEWART	990	874	707	445	225	181	147	133	111	99	139	-10.8	67	-90.0	146
SUMTER	1686	1417	1235	780	548	528	404	364	360	314	51	-12.8	81	-81.4	88
TALBOT	803	714	623	365	273	222	152	171	144	128	130	-11.1	69	-84.1	107
TALIAFERRO	673	513	448	255	242	141	112	89	82	63	148	23.2	135	-90.6	148
TATTNALL	1766	1758	1578	1094	1059	942	743	716	631	525	15	-16.8	115	-70.3	19
TAYLOR	1169	1044	818	457	391	274	241	264	204	172	109	-15.7	107	-85.3	122
TELFAIR	1358	1208	1061	801	651	558	463	495	425	324	49	-23.8	137	-76.1	41
TERRELL	2091	1489	1226	705	377	340	251	237	229	197	97	-14.0	93	-90.6	147
THOMAS	2778	2050	1655	1242	884	754	613	617	540	507	17	-6.1	36	-81.7	92
TIFT	1683	1377	1287	916	694	613	553	468	393	351	40	-10.7	66	-79.1	67
TOOMBS	1451	1569	1220	796	618	588	481	456	407	325	48	-20.1	125	-77.6	56
TOWNS	841	839	658	499	429	240	173	148	176	149	120	-15.3	105	-81.6	91
TREUTLEN	741	763	613	451	330	321	254	229	195	121	133	-37.9	159	-83.7	102
TROUP	1438	1466	1337	742	534	393	283	249	291	281	68	-3.4	21	-80.5	77
TURNER	1303	1219	870	610	508	427	395	350	324	285	65	-12.0	77	-78.1	62
TWIGGS	910	783	630	406	313	191	156	149	149	112	137	-24.8	140	-87.7	133
UNION	1292	1303	1004	861	636	447	306	292	307	263	75	-14.3	101	-79.6	73
UPSON	929	867	812	425	351	281	237	231	243	214	87	-11.9	76	-77.0	49
* WALKER	2266	2059	1710	1014	807	697	546	504	584	563	11	-3.6	22	-75.2	37
* WALTON	2694	2343	1834	1137	808	638	529	473	462	469	24	1.5	8	-82.6	96
WARE	1126	1048	972	651	578	529	423	427	394	313	54	-20.6	127	-72.2	28
WARREN	1266	1042	883	574	349	256	217	185	168	146	121	-13.1	86	-88.5	138
WASHINGTON	2980	2250	1640	1016	731	544	425	445	379	308	56	-18.7	124	-89.7	143
WAYNE	1047	1094	949	708	645	593	542	470	416	315	50	-24.3	138	-69.9	17
WEBSTER	651	572	476	322	202	167	123	124	106	94	140	-11.3	73	-85.6	123
WHEELER	855	732	719	516	349	359	302	294	260	195	99	-25.0	141	-77.2	53
WHITE	1039	949	839	615	591	463	344	269	320	304	57	-5.0	26	-70.7	22
WHITFIELD	1646	1663	1534	1017	909	628	424	340	422	382	34	-9.5	52	-76.8	48
WILCOX	1294	1343	1035	599	466	421	323	313	304	274	71	-9.9	56	-78.8	65
WILKES	1642	1336	1140	711	515	484	381	359	382	331	46	-13.4	89	-79.8	74
WILKINSON	1000	845	601	361	252	252	178	172	162	121	133	-25.3	143	-87.9	134
WORTH	2949	2392	2153	1406	967	790	668	603	557	478	20	-14.2	96	-83.8	105
GEORGIA	225897	198191	165523	106350	83366	67431	54911	51405	49630	43552		-12.2		-80.7	

* Metropolitan County

[1] Rank: 1 = highest (range, 1-159)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

Table 2

Average Farm Size: 1945-1987

	Average Farm Size in Acres										Rank of 1987 Number [1]	1982-1987 Percentage Change	1982-1987 Rank [1]	1945-1987 Percentage Change	1945-1987 Rank [1]
	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987					
APPLING	131	113	148	158	193	181	211	198	205	211	88	2.9	74	61.1	108
ATKINSON	166	178	221	278	363	301	315	321	341	307	50	-10.0	129	84.9	84
BACON	118	129	133	158	184	183	205	178	216	236	81	9.3	38	100.0	69
BAKER	101	165	239	339	589	503	725	673	863	756	6	-12.4	136	648.5	5
BALDWIN	152	227	216	253	273	286	245	250	300	270	68	-10.0	130	77.6	90
BANKS	87	98	101	119	137	155	150	142	113	113	130	0.0	88	29.9	137
* BARROW	63	68	75	89	103	123	121	115	94	98	141	4.3	66	55.6	112
BARTOW	102	120	133	167	215	217	225	221	224	204	91	-8.9	123	100.0	69
BEN HILL	118	148	223	229	218	230	254	249	282	295	58	4.6	65	150.0	50
BERRIEN	144	141	157	197	220	240	242	275	282	273	67	-3.2	101	89.6	81
* BIBB	79	112	121	167	187	209	141	166	144	119	128	-17.4	147	50.6	117
BLECKLEY	124	138	175	207	239	213	277	263	294	334	41	13.6	25	169.4	44
BRANTLEY	127	125	149	161	164	152	119	127	116	125	125	7.8	49	-1.6	149
BROOKS	102	143	164	211	238	279	336	357	379	388	34	2.4	77	280.4	21
BRYAN	184	211	181	204	233	249	285	264	270	319	47	18.1	11	73.4	95
BULLOCH	115	127	137	166	214	235	270	302	336	366	37	8.9	40	218.3	33
BURKE	156	196	254	287	425	514	591	664	698	606	9	-13.2	139	288.5	16
* BUTTS	83	103	124	172	238	248	226	194	176	200	93	13.6	23	141.0	52
CALHOUN	87	152	217	366	574	701	725	1057	836	906	1	8.4	44	941.4	1
CAMDEN	219	544	373	754	965	1028	583	585	577	423	25	-26.7	156	93.2	74
CANDLER	113	114	141	165	185	221	237	268	269	265	70	-1.5	95	134.5	57
CARROLL	70	70	73	96	101	116	104	109	112	107	138	-4.5	107	52.9	115
* CATOOSA	78	84	77	91	108	124	131	129	125	126	124	0.8	86	61.5	107
CHARLTON	222	267	226	241	293	421	307	316	284	286	61	0.7	87	28.8	139
* CHATHAM	77	156	187	258	207	278	229	191	216	209	89	-3.2	102	171.4	43
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	300	353	364	432	523	530	383	270	283	328	43	15.9	15	9.3	144
CHATTOOGA	113	110	120	143	163	201	192	215	213	187	98	-12.2	135	65.5	103
* CHEROKEE	87	83	77	80	85	99	95	90	75	69	157	-8.0	120	-20.7	158
* CLARKE	85	91	111	145	181	198	185	176	148	164	112	10.8	34	92.9	76
CLAY	90	161	208	245	295	419	527	519	588	768	5	30.6	2	753.3	4
* CLAYTON	57	70	74	84	143	106	111	156	88	110	135	25.0	4	93.0	75
CLINCH	129	326	547	449	576	520	307	239	182	128	122	-29.7	158	-0.8	148
* COBB	56	60	57	77	80	82	112	80	66	75	154	13.6	23	33.9	132
COFFEE	109	145	156	211	212	244	242	234	241	276	66	14.5	20	153.2	49
COLQUITT	85	110	119	161	184	223	236	243	250	278	63	11.2	31	227.1	32
* COLUMBIA	125	167	166	240	234	263	226	239	187	145	116	-22.5	153	16.0	143
COOK	117	110	108	151	197	200	196	222	238	223	83	-6.3	111	90.6	79
* COWETA	93	128	140	183	212	233	211	208	179	142	117	-20.7	151	52.7	116
CRAWFORD	155	196	202	273	305	412	322	290	296	295	59	-0.3	90	90.3	80
CRISP	126	151	199	291	336	400	410	472	545	586	10	7.5	51	365.1	11
* DADE	94	94	99	136	129	153	159	182	192	167	110	-13.0	138	77.7	89
DAWSON	110	149	135	96	106	93	86	111	94	98	141	4.3	66	-10.9	155
DECATUR	146	167	210	246	308	296	310	349	402	434	23	8.0	46	197.3	36
* DEKALB	39	51	52	92	125	78	71	79	54	65	159	20.4	8	66.7	101
DODGE	113	133	160	201	282	270	290	266	274	256	76	-6.6	114	126.5	59
DOOLY	115	147	174	269	345	375	451	515	539	536	12	-0.6	91	366.1	9
* DOUGHERTY	179	393	352	416	582	595	648	686	544	499	16	-8.3	121	178.8	41
* DOUGLAS	75	81	83	101	105	103	88	86	97	80	150	-17.5	148	6.7	147
EARLY	73	138	185	267	353	367	466	416	495	534	13	7.9	48	631.5	6
ECHOLS	324	386	306	322	439	356	162	219	163	172	106	5.5	61	-46.9	159
* EFFINGHAM	214	189	201	237	294	314	284	269	254	278	63	9.4	37	29.9	136
ELBERT	89	96	99	115	139	169	162	190	171	180	101	5.3	62	102.2	68
EMANUEL	135	155	188	229	228	257	259	298	328	307	50	-6.4	112	127.4	58
EVANS	91	133	137	175	180	208	265	235	264	244	79	-7.6	115	168.1	45
FANNIN	71	69	77	92	94	104	107	119	91	99	140	8.8	41	39.4	128
* FAYETTE	93	106	115	158	175	200	152	156	126	109	136	-13.5	140	17.2	142
FLOYD	98	116	136	194	219	246	266	265	186	174	104	-6.5	113	77.6	91
* FORSYTH	70	67	67	67	74	73	96	103	78	76	152	-2.6	97	8.6	146
FRANKLIN	66	75	87	102	112	117	112	133	122	111	133	-9.0	126	68.2	99
* FULTON	57	76	77	104	108	110	150	154	112	95	144	-15.2	144	66.7	101
GILMER	117	104	116	128	149	140	141	145	116	111	133	-4.3	105	-5.1	154
GLASCOCK	89	138	167	202	264	254	263	296	295	344	40	16.6	14	286.5	19
GLYNN	121	601	398	196	358	394	226	182	180	214	86	18.9	9	76.9	93
GORDON	89	101	94	113	123	136	142	185	147	132	121	-10.2	131	48.3	119
GRADY	92	135	148	183	204	215	257	248	259	263	72	1.5	81	185.9	39
GREENE	112	158	165	233	271	275	311	322	244	265	70	8.6	43	136.6	55
* GWINNETT	69	67	70	88	95	87	86	84	69	67	158	-2.9	99	-2.9	152
HABERSHAM	67	71	79	89	97	104	100	98	103	98	147	-14.6	142	31.3	134
HALL	76	80	76	76	81	77	82	80	76	74	155	-2.6	98	-2.6	151
HANCOCK	135	160	175	199	244	286	362	337	316	323	45	2.2	78	139.3	53
HARALSON	93	88	94	105	129	165	126	138	120	124	126	3.3	72	33.3	133
HARRIS	129	173	172	230	232	331	310	288	244	180	101	-26.2	155	39.5	127
HART	60	67	74	86	94	118	130	139	124	123	127	-0.8	93	105.0	67
HEARD	112	122	126	142	167	189	159	197	189	173	105	-8.5	122	54.5	114
* HENRY	88	102	105	140	170	171	169	187	138	127	123	-8.0	119	44.3	123
* HOUSTON	183	205	271	310	451	381	355	382	345	302	55	-12.5	137	65.0	104
IRWIN	113	145	145	192	234	268	280	320	363	386	35	6.3	56	241.6	28
* JACKSON	84	90	106	127	146	131	134	132	111	113	130	1.8	79	34.5	130
JASPER	163	223	262	370	538	316	364	344	291	300	56	3.1	73	84.0	86
JEFF DAVIS	122	137	154	175	210	233	236	261	270	267	69	-1.1	94	118.9	60
JEFFERSON	124	179	216	282	293	350	421	451	403	418	28	3.7	70	237.1	30
JENKINS	154	186	206	257	285	393	430	362	427	406	30	-4.9	108	163.6	47
JOHNSON	105	144	181	229	277	246	238	265	279	313	49	12.2	27	198.1	35
* JONES	167	188	224	252	322	291	267	266	217	197	95	-9.2	127	18.0	141
LAMAR	115	128	133	162	166	204	213	181	176	181	100	2.8	75	57.4	111

Table 2 (Continued)

Average Farm Size: 1945-1987

	Average Farm Size in Acres										Rank of 1 1987	1982-1987 Percentage Change	1982-1987 Rank	1945-1987 Percentage Change	1945-1987 Rank
	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Number				
LANIER	99	153	173	180	174	211	275	254	301	389	33	29.2	3	292.9	15
LAURENS	98	136	171	235	274	271	280	252	265	288	60	8.7	42	193.9	38
* LEE	216	276	314	442	727	623	880	921	900	819	3	-9.0	125	279.2	22
LIBERTY	111	196	166	438	818	194	387	236	327	445	22	36.1	1	300.9	14
LINCOLN	118	145	130	175	200	196	200	225	241	233	82	-3.3	103	97.5	73
LONG	135	211	143	180	239	247	195	181	156	165	111	5.8	60	22.2	140
LOWNDES	111	143	164	172	188	210	235	263	223	176	103	-21.1	152	58.6	109
LUMPKIN	88	83	81	90	104	103	101	104	102	96	143	-5.9	109	9.1	145
MACON	139	194	218	296	399	452	497	541	522	527	15	1.0	84	279.1	23
* MADISON	82	83	99	106	111	124	121	128	110	106	139	-3.6	104	29.3	138
MARION	200	219	261	304	309	345	312	407	305	324	44	6.2	57	62.0	106
* MCDUFFIE	117	143	176	214	242	261	256	274	246	207	90	-15.9	145	76.9	92
MCINTOSH	157	168	200	698	578	231	153	160	176	220	85	25.0	4	40.1	126
MERIWETHER	121	139	143	198	202	247	302	273	240	259	75	7.9	47	114.0	64
MILLER	89	113	141	201	275	277	351	371	366	422	26	15.3	18	374.2	8
MITCHELL	97	142	167	243	346	373	404	409	409	451	20	10.3	35	364.9	12
MONROE	171	202	254	379	417	323	321	304	341	246	78	-27.9	157	43.9	125
MONTGOMERY	126	134	158	189	253	249	259	292	305	333	42	9.2	39	164.3	46
MORGAN	133	156	168	235	290	345	351	362	310	278	63	-10.3	132	109.0	65
MURRAY	96	96	97	119	130	126	153	153	127	141	118	11.0	32	46.9	120
* MUSCOGEE	131	118	136	203	160	289	220	325	242	108	137	-55.4	159	-17.6	157
* NEWTON	87	123	133	191	227	247	217	219	177	158	113	-10.7	134	81.6	87
* OCONEE	100	103	119	171	203	190	190	221	205	171	108	-16.6	146	71.0	98
OGLETHORPE	112	127	148	179	196	210	227	211	199	202	92	1.5	82	80.4	88
* PAULDING	70	96	94	100	110	101	92	115	97	94	146	-3.1	100	34.3	131
* PEACH	155	214	279	294	275	338	353	331	304	322	46	5.9	59	107.7	66
PICKENS	93	111	97	135	103	98	97	106	96	82	149	-14.6	143	-11.8	156
PIERCE	127	115	128	171	182	208	194	203	209	254	77	21.5	7	100.0	69
PIKE	93	112	136	190	218	272	224	213	191	172	106	-9.9	128	84.9	83
POLK	78	86	95	126	130	163	163	191	145	150	114	3.4	71	92.3	77
PULASKI	138	146	195	248	303	365	444	498	476	530	14	11.3	30	284.1	20
PUTNAM	166	209	207	298	352	380	344	284	271	243	80	-10.3	133	46.4	121
QUITMAN	141	215	311	289	312	527	603	762	687	706	7	2.8	76	400.7	7
RABUN	55	65	65	85	96	105	89	90	81	95	144	17.3	12	72.7	96
RANDOLPH	90	146	212	267	415	518	655	635	763	874	2	14.5	19	871.1	2
* RICHMOND	69	139	154	181	173	215	274	205	179	137	120	-23.5	154	98.6	72
* ROCKDALE	69	88	102	120	120	136	146	166	111	119	128	7.2	54	72.5	97
SCHLEY	134	188	239	253	350	354	612	427	341	404	31	18.5	10	201.5	34
SCREVEN	123	157	187	269	356	366	393	444	450	477	18	6.0	58	287.8	17
SEMINOLE	134	184	186	268	321	323	330	379	428	475	19	11.0	33	254.5	25
* SPALDING	89	119	124	195	180	196	207	191	158	146	115	-7.6	116	64.0	105
STEPHENS	81	72	71	85	88	96	88	90	77	77	151	0.0	88	-4.9	153
STEWART	204	213	226	261	436	392	471	501	610	484	17	-20.7	150	137.3	54
SUMTER	158	195	225	306	463	418	500	515	538	559	11	3.9	69	253.8	26
TALBOT	196	220	235	267	315	323	369	291	289	304	53	5.2	63	55.1	113
TALIAFERRO	119	152	172	189	195	273	298	315	271	303	54	11.8	29	154.6	48
TATTNALL	116	126	136	184	184	201	208	222	205	222	84	8.3	45	91.4	78
TAYLOR	163	205	239	337	406	397	348	335	441	448	21	1.6	80	174.8	42
TELFAIR	122	173	175	196	223	237	219	217	235	214	86	-8.9	124	75.4	94
TERRELL	83	127	167	249	385	470	646	670	675	781	4	15.7	16	841.0	3
THOMAS	92	169	191	249	321	320	382	401	399	428	24	7.3	53	365.2	10
TIFT	93	127	129	173	205	219	254	282	279	306	52	9.7	36	229.0	31
TOOMBS	105	124	132	167	201	205	215	227	242	260	73	7.4	52	147.6	51
TOWNS	49	54	62	67	67	73	75	76	77	71	156	-7.8	117	44.9	122
TREUTLEN	107	145	169	205	208	235	222	268	278	299	57	7.6	50	179.4	40
TROUP	112	125	122	158	170	226	214	228	190	187	98	-1.6	96	67.0	100
TURNER	112	136	180	258	290	342	364	305	354	401	32	13.3	26	258.0	24
TWIGGS	130	176	171	193	188	244	258	292	270	283	62	4.8	64	117.7	61
UNION	67	72	76	86	91	105	109	101	92	88	147	-4.3	106	31.3	134
UPSON	120	144	133	189	190	235	231	231	205	189	97	-7.8	118	57.5	110
* WALKER	78	91	101	142	154	156	183	199	180	169	109	-6.1	110	116.7	62
* WALTON	75	87	100	123	154	176	168	191	174	139	119	-20.1	149	85.3	82
WARE	133	170	160	207	246	185	176	162	172	199	94	15.7	17	49.6	118
WARREN	106	152	178	225	289	343	357	321	356	360	38	1.1	83	239.6	29
WASHINGTON	107	164	205	263	314	366	389	378	351	374	36	6.6	55	249.5	27
WAYNE	132	167	176	169	180	179	171	160	166	190	96	14.5	21	43.9	124
WEBSTER	164	209	287	260	358	419	495	540	557	636	8	14.2	22	287.8	17
WHEELER	141	208	191	207	246	280	307	307	302	260	73	-13.9	141	84.4	85
WHITE	78	81	86	94	90	78	78	87	73	76	152	4.1	68	-2.6	150
WHITFIELD	82	83	84	97	98	110	117	134	112	113	130	0.9	85	37.8	129
WILCOX	142	148	189	242	303	307	355	375	374	419	27	12.0	28	195.1	37
WILKES	134	199	212	270	317	317	315	356	317	315	48	-0.6	92	135.1	56
WILKINSON	166	215	254	266	300	278	295	308	292	357	39	22.3	6	115.1	63
WORTH	100	124	156	188	270	326	364	377	353	414	29	17.3	13	314.0	13
GEORGIA	105	130	145	185	215	234	253	234	248	247		-0.4		135.2	

* Metropolitan County

1 Rank: 1 = highest (range, 1-159)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

Table 3

Harvested Cropland: 1945-1987

	Acres of Harvested Cropland										Rank of 1987	1982-1987		1945-1987	
	1945	1949	1954	1959	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Number	Percentage Change	2 Rank	Percentage Change	1 Rank
APPLING	47041	47723	47849	43629	42707	42370	55017	54588	60223	41010	32	-31.9	89	-12.8	2
ATKINSON	24132	23142	20830	19340	12756	15896	18943	26233	23106	17359	61	-24.9	64	-28.1	16
BACON	31112	33341	32511	31726	27125	28319	34163	33299	34123	21618	52	-36.6	101	-30.5	20
BAKER	56222	48179	47326	42980	37103	38005	41777	53927	53911	42273	30	-21.6	53	-24.8	11
BALDWIN	34141	25410	20660	13349	7698	5198	6069	9655	7994	3679	128	-54.0	147	-89.2	143
BANKS	25375	23029	16691	11464	5149	3373	4216	6443	5378	6189	104	15.1	7	-75.6	88
* BARROW	43793	36632	24735	14801	8090	5290	4725	6627	6848	6666	102	-2.7	15	-84.8	128
BARTOW	66400	60292	49192	37930	27493	22939	23881	30504	37043	24296	46	-34.4	96	-63.4	64
BEN HILL	34011	37542	30632	29957	25860	22296	25507	26384	27178	21250	53	-21.8	56	-37.5	27
BERRIEN	57694	64629	61429	58076	49876	46095	50741	59281	56226	45654	27	-18.8	43	-20.9	6
* BIBB	24164	21617	21770	13711	13600	8491	8774	9327	8561	4167	121	-51.3	146	-82.8	116
BLECKLEY	59048	53266	49329	35391	25445	26518	40014	39364	45369	32912	38	-27.5	71	-44.3	38
BRANTLEY	13927	11178	9995	8869	7144	5930	4791	6477	7114	4082	123	-42.6	122	-70.7	79
BROOKS	103064	96618	97146	81821	73004	72732	80524	88503	93039	61782	13	-33.6	93	-40.1	32
BRYAN	10756	9492	7069	5745	3712	2718	5512	6862	7051	3519	130	-50.1	143	-67.3	74
BULLOCH	134034	141248	133232	130125	113782	104836	117873	132099	133730	104582	1	-21.8	55	-22.0	9
BURKE	179326	165680	161768	133278	103404	103196	135161	142343	153038	77571	7	-49.3	141	-56.7	53
* BUTTS	32320	26261	21210	11329	7886	4118	3813	6454	6284	4250	119	-32.4	90	-86.9	139
CALHOUN	62175	52966	48224	46229	43134	46346	48132	68106	60331	49136	23	-18.6	42	-21.0	7
CAMDEN	3731	1204	1343	1281	506	350	601	1230	605	665	154	9.9	8	-82.2	110
CANDLER	47360	48257	46259	43076	35258	29142	38597	39352	35840	21964	51	-38.7	107	-53.6	50
CARROLL	96109	83771	56528	27562	14965	7830	7801	11646	12203	11507	77	-5.7	19	-88.0	140
* CATOOSA	21086	18621	13883	9679	8578	5703	6269	8781	8662	7920	91	-8.6	25	-62.4	62
CHARLTON	5018	3571	2765	2130	2038	1553	2164	2777	1766	2182	142	23.6	3	-56.5	52
* CHATHAM	10477	5835	5907	3244	4400	3049	2898	3652	3128	948	152	-69.7	154	-91.0	149
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	3921	2503	1506	1288	376	286	530	335	(D)	(D)	NA	--	NA	--	NA
CHATTOOGA	35398	36426	25701	16737	9816	10161	11844	15193	14040	10295	83	-26.7	68	-70.9	80
* CHEROKEE	34157	24758	13339	7282	5114	4089	3858	5823	5875	3899	124	-33.6	94	-88.6	141
* CLARKE	22399	15717	12551	7205	5120	3271	4508	5425	6082	3304	133	-45.7	130	-85.2	131
CLAY	46735	34958	32409	27863	21338	20572	24186	22948	23233	16229	63	-30.1	81	-65.3	68
* CLAYTON	21959	13991	11603	4547	3560	1894	1094	1795	1249	1279	151	2.4	11	-94.2	153
CLINCH	8149	4168	3525	2427	2241	2403	2410	2682	3358	1448	149	-56.9	150	-82.2	111
* COBB	43816	29411	16977	8204	5175	2525	2741	2055	2412	1466	148	-39.2	109	-96.7	155
COFFEE	83723	83502	78961	78314	65547	58829	72776	83404	83150	52368	19	-37.0	102	-37.5	26
COLQUITT	118022	120022	129555	113650	98745	99400	98587	102616	98634	83309	5	-15.5	37	-29.4	19
* COLUMBIA	32104	21169	15994	10370	7914	4085	4423	5753	6003	3262	134	-45.7	129	-89.8	144
COOK	46863	47977	45459	43984	38336	35158	39393	42809	44794	28624	41	-36.1	100	-38.9	28
* COWETA	58589	51455	36522	21235	15136	11141	9252	12626	15236	9204	88	-39.6	111	-84.3	126
CRAWFORD	33689	26706	21170	17802	14847	12858	16922	19566	19954	11179	80	-44.0	127	-66.8	72
CRISP	73695	76020	80041	70740	65383	72048	64167	69932	72627	67457	9	-7.1	22	-8.5	1
* DADE	9054	10160	7982	7050	4517	3045	3581	3827	2943	3470	131	17.9	6	-61.7	61
DAWSON	11790	7630	5610	2532	1778	1437	1769	3177	2753	1910	145	-30.6	83	-83.8	124
DECATUR	92082	83152	80506	79754	74042	57254	66295	81501	92248	54871	17	-40.5	116	-40.4	33
* DEKALB	32657	10116	8084	5411	3752	1129	751	1408	641	(D)	NA	--	NA	--	NA
DODGE	87066	91195	75086	57986	39455	41101	56375	60029	60570	31613	39	-47.8	139	-63.7	65
DOOLY	114061	115476	104651	92408	83980	99583	101868	115516	114366	89861	3	-21.4	52	-21.2	8
* DOUGHERTY	54583	40687	48495	43736	44362	37392	34872	41264	42617	30636	40	-28.1	73	-43.9	37
* DOUGLAS	23783	17998	12572	5754	2792	1136	895	1367	2264	1386	150	-38.8	108	-94.2	152
EARLY	130522	113876	110363	105270	79173	76864	94670	84408	93295	64524	11	-30.8	86	-50.6	42
ECHOLS	6950	6606	6102	4931	5438	3783	3432	4734	4361	1598	147	-63.4	151	-77.0	95
* EFFINGHAM	27620	27181	27305	24256	22921	21609	25006	29263	29627	15642	64	-47.2	136	-43.4	36
ELBERT	59307	47224	36683	24518	16078	11943	14044	19935	19888	13666	69	-31.3	87	-77.0	94
EMANUEL	101068	98913	88375	77341	60801	49190	73744	77800	79064	41497	31	-47.5	137	-58.9	58
EVANS	26750	29798	27884	26522	22110	18231	24529	27592	28215	16320	62	-42.2	121	-39.0	29
FANNIN	14574	12443	8727	7352	5607	2886	2407	3964	3275	3050	135	-6.9	21	-79.1	100
* FAYETTE	33603	30942	20662	11979	8817	7624	4037	6647	6198	5022	113	-19.0	46	-85.1	129
FLOYD	55021	53585	36969	26693	21036	18908	18769	23383	24946	18684	56	-25.1	65	-66.0	70
* FORSYTH	40463	32727	19981	9893	5891	4973	4171	6232	6892	5336	110	-22.6	60	-86.8	138
FRANKLIN	54927	48471	37093	25578	14619	9724	10065	12939	15134	10573	82	-30.1	80	-80.8	105
* FULTON	56711	38364	26765	13932	8639	4502	6373	8857	7881	5286	112	-32.9	91	-90.7	147
GILMER	14566	11481	8441	6389	4249	2709	3593	3691	3903	3321	132	-14.9	36	-77.2	96
GLASCOCK	28068	25513	20026	14201	8725	6582	8626	14196	11409	6723	101	-41.1	118	-76.0	89
GLYNN	2543	527	1091	958	705	244	553	675	506	354	155	-30.0	79	-86.1	135
GORDON	48251	52617	34329	27994	21219	20241	23566	28820	29082	23156	48	-20.4	50	-52.0	46
GRADY	84820	80277	79607	78113	64566	62784	73516	71733	63888	51009	20	-20.2	49	-39.9	31
GREENE	51296	30098	18472	13125	10081	5647	7718	7759	8167	9902	85	21.2	4	-80.7	104
* GWINNETT	83244	52827	32400	17183	9542	5791	5137	5443	5661	3866	125	-31.7	88	-95.4	154
HABERSHAM	20995	15826	10605	7163	5528	3287	3491	5097	6345	5432	109	-14.4	34	-74.1	86
HALL	47893	32104	21046	9260	7742	5468	6142	7897	9105	8023	90	-11.9	31	-83.2	118
HANCOCK	53430	46826	32373	19208	15064	6228	5473	6514	5800	4845	115	-16.5	40	-90.9	148
HARALSON	30657	29841	17606	9127	5072	3730	4696	4616	5269	5010	114	-4.9	18	-83.7	122
HARRIS	24959	21141	14599	9452	7845	5222	6396	6936	5263	4113	122	-21.9	57	-83.5	120
HART	69474	65751	56032	34775	22348	16997	22285	25806	26452	18338	58	-30.7	84	-73.6	84
HEARD	31779	26266	18699	8047	4243	2797	3600	3364	3874	4608	117	18.9	5	-85.5	134
* HENRY	72169	62521	47478	26892	16849	12578	12854	18706	18452	11850	73	-35.8	99	-83.6	121
* HOUSTON	78267	79332	68528	54992	48841	49570	50408	59305	56500	37046	35	-34.4	97	-52.7	47
IRWIN	71963	76067	66867	70919	65783	59761	70061	75131	79180	58355	14	-26.3	67	-18.9	3
* JACKSON	68433	54760	39767	23443	11245	7289	8973	13494	14670	14071	68	-4.1	16	-79.4	102
JASPER	38501	34601	22725	13450	9852	3602	4948	9664	9203	6957	99	-24.4	63	-81.9	108
JEFF DAVIS	31985	30317	28667	24735	23636	32877	30848	38730	53512	19425	55	-63.7	152	-39.3	30
JEFFERSON	128950	126369	103152	79696	62381	61315	82821	95420	93142	62079	12	-33.4	92	-51.9	45
JENKINS	68106	69256	67217	49374	37523	43719	57863	54412	59059	33239	37	-43.7	125	-51.3	44
JOHNSON	73592	69829	67511	48980	36234	27572	31957	34573	42986	26603	43	-38.1	103	-63.9	66
* JONES	22378	15134	10161	7805	6955	5543	5248	6012	7267	6123	105	-15.7	39	-72.6	82
LAMAR	29549	24621	17737	13536	9890	5827	7429	7845	9469	7682	94	-18.9	45	-74.0	85

Table 3 (Continued)

Harvested Cropland: 1945-1987

	Acres of Harvested Cropland										Rank of 1987	1982-1987		1945-1987	
	1945	1949	1954	1959	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Number	Percentage Change	2 Rank	Percentage Change	1 Rank
LANIER	17146	18087	15885	13693	10679	10088	11530	12951	14543	12839	71	-11.7	30	-25.1	13
LAURENS	179117	172181	167137	133192	86541	85102	104816	115134	114837	68801	8	-40.1	113	-61.6	60
* LEE	65472	58900	56206	57089	44728	48077	60459	69970	81530	49331	22	-39.5	110	-24.7	10
LIBERTY	7896	5618	4038	2228	2703	1992	1581	1406	1534	(D)	NA	--	NA	--	NA
LINCOLN	27194	20706	12740	7829	4165	2436	3118	4706	4209	3718	127	-11.7	29	-86.3	137
LONG	5675	4783	6472	5954	3615	3689	4928	5268	4567	2424	140	-46.9	135	-57.3	54
LOWNDES	72216	60882	55751	49488	43439	35103	42346	45711	42944	23254	47	-45.9	131	-67.8	75
LUMPKIN	12065	6893	6406	3600	2664	2026	1960	3075	2891	2849	136	-1.5	14	-76.4	90
MACON	96326	92935	80365	67823	58498	65121	8152	86515	81771	56642	16	-30.7	85	-41.2	35
* MADISON	62525	57724	45327	29226	20678	10912	363	22314	19404	11514	76	-40.7	117	-81.6	106
MARION	33529	29999	29759	19807	16300	11997	74665	17790	13010	7767	93	-40.3	114	-76.8	93
* MCDUFFIE	40284	34986	26269	17195	11899	7165	10047	10953	9975	6990	98	-29.9	78	-82.6	114
MCINTOSH	1761	917	490	512	759	242	12153	253	(D)	(D)	NA	--	NA	--	NA
MERIWETHER	73643	67043	51512	32210	21314	12381	15151	16449	15342	10151	84	-33.8	95	-86.2	136
MILLER	75261	67935	71268	67964	63526	64558	64382	70787	62501	50719	21	-18.9	44	-32.6	21
MITCHELL	139471	128320	125368	109683	93734	95336	102322	113435	121897	91102	2	-25.3	66	-34.7	24
MONROE	27884	18628	14634	7303	7495	5942	8637	9083	10491	5574	106	-46.9	133	-80.0	103
MONTGOMERY	37388	39419	34924	28256	22326	23905	27480	26868	26846	15087	65	-43.8	126	-59.6	59
MORGAN	61850	54444	43020	30259	26200	21610	22721	31394	27291	20834	54	-23.7	62	-66.3	71
MURRAY	27672	30174	20810	15242	10522	8531	10949	12536	12299	9535	86	-22.5	59	-65.5	69
* MUSCOGEE	10814	5204	5375	2260	1597	1138	591	486	(D)	853	153	--	NA	-92.1	150
* NEWTON	57224	44043	30523	19063	13115	8509	7567	11081	11886	8455	89	-28.9	75	-85.2	130
* OCONEE	41054	37399	32073	19564	15509	10170	13289	18187	20697	12318	72	-40.5	115	-70.0	77
OGLETHORPE	61875	51381	39099	23944	17708	10849	12350	18527	18504	11380	78	-38.5	105	-81.6	107
* PAULDING	37859	33288	18331	9105	4955	1998	2733	2826	2844	3590	129	26.2	2	-90.5	146
* PEACH	45135	44209	38537	37129	32877	35254	31579	33766	34358	26703	42	-22.3	58	-40.8	34
PICKENS	12794	10407	4936	2815	1658	908	1639	2206	2353	2210	141	-6.1	20	-82.7	115
PIERCE	45079	39663	43551	40337	38715	32200	40251	38913	39609	22367	50	-43.5	124	-50.4	41
PIKE	43897	37058	30776	19817	15919	14148	11130	16055	15971	7861	92	-50.8	145	-82.1	109
POLK	36044	43299	25521	17322	10882	10557	8691	15307	13347	13223	70	-0.9	13	-63.3	63
PULASKI	48560	52813	46974	38290	26563	32475	40764	52732	54841	38844	34	-29.2	77	-20.0	5
PUTNAM	21159	16475	9966	6050	4492	4452	5115	7436	6853	7407	95	8.1	9	-65.0	67
QUITMAN	16820	13832	12718	11272	6378	6660	6013	5070	4895	2452	139	-49.9	142	-85.4	132
RABUN	11351	7336	6491	5076	3731	2758	2012	2413	1706	2658	137	55.8	1	-76.6	92
RANDOLPH	83856	74622	62634	49075	45585	41218	50205	52308	54537	38899	33	-28.7	74	-53.6	49
* RICHMOND	31962	24764	17385	10347	8253	10140	13288	11376	11292	5565	107	-50.7	144	-82.6	113
* ROCKDALE	24673	19407	13242	6329	4467	2202	2282	3090	2413	1939	144	-19.6	47	-92.1	151
SCHLEY	28895	26399	24793	17376	13057	13086	12329	15112	11451	7399	96	-35.4	98	-74.4	87
SCREVEN	105167	115627	99305	92350	73936	73075	98021	107540	104865	53866	18	-48.6	140	-48.8	39
SEMINOLE	57966	56316	52154	57096	43991	42518	43836	57228	55499	43476	29	-21.7	54	-25.0	12
* SPALDING	34983	28365	23597	13261	10498	10933	10166	10894	10598	5550	108	-47.6	138	-84.1	125
STEPHENS	16697	12714	8745	5844	3671	2271	2494	2724	2814	2597	138	-7.7	24	-84.4	127
STEWART	47663	40105	32842	23269	18626	16465	19619	18216	18625	10672	81	-42.7	123	-77.6	98
SUMTER	108133	105356	94635	71379	70858	76990	88887	99689	110426	80693	6	-26.9	69	-25.4	14
TALBOT	26307	16431	12015	6062	4857	3712	3336	4685	4250	3818	126	-10.2	28	-85.5	133
TALIAFERRO	18151	12099	8262	3304	2685	1882	1994	2110	1959	1766	146	-9.9	27	-90.3	145
TATTNALL	61955	64690	65102	58111	58530	48704	54084	62841	57790	44370	28	-23.2	61	-28.4	17
TAYLOR	53299	47243	41852	35264	29957	23724	24174	29228	31927	22696	49	-28.9	76	-57.4	57
TELFAIR	54702	56951	51167	37755	30462	29174	27541	38624	43785	25574	45	-41.6	119	-53.2	48
TERRELL	91660	78958	77505	69290	53949	58027	72490	78326	80442	57939	15	-28.0	72	-36.8	25
THOMAS	101347	94782	91222	85801	70118	63927	71006	85189	83073	66412	10	-20.1	48	-34.5	23
TIFT	58863	70221	61022	62692	53511	48572	55959	60788	49615	47381	25	-4.5	17	-19.5	4
TOOMBS	51654	60047	52839	48594	36713	35816	45089	43897	48450	25728	44	-46.9	134	-50.2	40
TOWNS	9248	6897	5615	4690	3599	1875	1931	1926	2526	1989	143	-21.3	51	-78.5	99
TREUTLEN	27694	28919	25302	20817	16688	15545	15146	15291	19958	6499	103	-67.4	153	-76.5	91
TROUP	34770	25662	17151	10731	8957	7195	5475	6611	6703	7194	97	7.3	10	-79.3	101
TURNER	66348	62853	63321	59269	53786	49597	51236	49002	54264	47386	24	-12.7	32	-28.6	18
TWIGGS	38726	28816	22971	16512	12484	12203	13410	16231	15557	6800	100	-56.3	149	-82.4	112
UNION	16601	12864	11035	9785	6339	4860	4766	5609	5439	4695	116	-13.7	33	-71.7	81
UPSON	32028	23074	17715	10493	8109	5187	4841	8051	8618	5332	111	-38.1	104	-83.4	119
* WALKER	41944	41757	31357	22933	16484	13309	15768	21154	21449	17910	59	-16.5	41	-57.3	55
* WALTON	90662	75531	55537	34415	22132	20113	21581	35174	27702	14738	66	-46.8	132	-83.7	123
WARE	25876	22644	21066	18776	14510	14177	13318	15711	15957	11634	75	-27.1	70	-55.0	51
WARREN	54865	50690	38649	28648	17651	15310	15342	11133	15383	9450	87	-38.6	106	-82.8	117
WASHINGTON	123503	115285	97511	71964	55177	51292	55166	68771	62883	36468	36	-42.0	120	-70.5	78
WAYNE	43696	29685	32863	32381	29209	26410	28286	26533	30915	18640	57	-39.7	112	-57.3	56
WEBSTER	36018	32633	26642	21047	17220	18664	20887	21480	20962	17667	60	-15.7	38	-50.9	43
WHEELER	44883	44598	39542	27842	18131	20522	28611	26055	32005	14259	67	-55.4	148	-68.2	76
WHITE	15704	11403	7109	5424	3734	2857	2734	3494	4626	4194	120	-9.3	26	-73.3	83
WHITFIELD	35730	29398	21884	16173	11801	9978	9174	10686	11766	11804	74	0.3	12	-67.0	73
WILCOX	63677	68855	60934	49594	38493	35119	42079	47295	49755	45971	26	-7.6	23	-27.8	15
WILKES	49367	41129	26202	18299	12429	9484	8770	13273	16046	11205	79	-30.2	82	-77.3	97
WILKINSON	38532	32620	24655	15227	9066	8496	9341	7820	8086	4397	118	-45.6	128	-88.6	142
WORTH	128059	122023	118121	109076	93624	97031	106550	105569	99398	85050	4	-14.4	35	-33.6	22
GEORGIA	7824189	7098147	6117379	4917975	3950518	3650656	4161205	4687895	4761260	3296268		-30.7		-57.8	

* Metropolitan County

-- Data not available

NA Not Applicable

(D)Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms

1 2

Rank: 1 = highest (range, 1-155), (range, 1-154)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

Table 4

Proportion of Land in Farms: 1945-1987

	Percentage in Farms										Rank of	1982-1987		1945-1987	
	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	1987 Number	Percentage Change	1 Rank	Percentage Change	1 Rank
APPLING	58.3	59.3	63.2	52.4	52.1	48.0	49.7	44.7	41.0	33.5	62	-18.4	107	-42.6	34
ATKINSON	59.9	70.2	63.3	56.4	45.7	51.3	50.7	52.7	41.4	35.6	51	-14.1	87	-40.6	31
BACON	61.4	77.5	70.0	66.3	63.1	58.3	59.3	47.9	49.8	44.5	29	-10.6	62	-27.5	12
BAKER	59.9	68.0	78.9	74.7	75.7	66.6	69.2	67.8	69.1	52.7	20	-23.8	129	-12.1	3
BALDWIN	80.2	92.8	59.0	49.8	44.5	34.4	27.2	28.8	27.0	21.3	99	-21.1	117	-73.5	119
BANKS	71.1	72.1	66.9	50.7	48.4	46.5	38.0	35.5	34.1	36.1	50	6.0	3	-49.2	49
* BARROW	85.9	86.8	78.4	60.9	58.0	59.6	43.8	39.7	37.9	38.5	42	1.7	6	-55.1	62
BARTOW	70.0	73.1	68.4	55.9	50.2	45.6	37.7	31.6	35.5	29.1	73	-18.2	105	-58.5	75
BEN HILL	62.9	85.4	89.2	75.1	71.5	44.9	39.3	40.0	40.3	35.4	53	-12.1	73	-43.7	37
BERRIEN	76.3	77.4	75.8	74.8	71.4	63.5	53.5	59.9	53.8	44.4	31	-17.4	100	-41.8	32
* BIBB	46.7	58.8	58.7	40.6	32.4	22.7	16.7	17.0	14.8	10.2	137	-30.9	149	-78.1	139
BLECKLEY	87.9	85.9	88.8	71.5	61.2	52.4	66.7	54.3	52.3	49.0	24	-6.3	35	-44.2	38
BRANTLEY	29.2	30.0	34.9	27.6	24.4	22.0	13.7	16.3	14.0	10.3	136	-26.7	140	-64.9	90
BROOKS	87.8	92.5	88.8	78.9	70.0	68.0	67.2	67.5	62.8	53.3	19	-15.1	92	-39.3	29
BRYAN	26.5	31.6	26.0	15.2	12.5	11.0	10.9	10.1	8.9	6.8	145	-23.4	126	-74.3	124
BULLOCH	80.8	85.0	78.1	75.0	73.9	68.6	58.7	55.9	54.3	49.1	23	-9.5	51	-39.2	28
BURKE	69.1	79.4	78.8	63.3	56.0	53.4	50.9	50.2	51.1	38.0	44	-25.6	137	-45.0	39
* BUTTS	73.7	82.4	75.5	60.7	57.6	44.1	34.6	27.7	25.1	24.0	89	-4.3	26	-67.4	100
CALHOUN	70.5	79.0	81.0	76.2	68.0	66.7	62.3	80.0	62.2	63.3	4	1.7	5	-10.2	2
CAMDEN	21.1	31.1	24.7	20.5	13.3	11.3	9.2	8.5	8.2	5.2	149	-36.9	154	-75.5	127
CANDLER	85.3	77.6	79.9	71.5	66.5	60.9	56.6	55.0	44.2	38.9	41	-12.0	72	-54.4	60
CARROLL	85.8	84.8	72.4	53.2	48.5	38.9	28.2	28.2	30.3	27.3	78	-9.9	54	-68.2	104
* CATOOSA	81.2	73.6	60.1	47.6	51.7	46.2	37.4	35.0	37.9	31.1	69	-17.8	103	-61.7	85
CHARLTON	10.8	14.0	8.5	7.7	9.4	10.7	60.7	7.8	7.4	5.1	150	-30.5	146	-52.4	56
* CHATHAM	20.2	24.5	32.7	21.8	16.7	8.8	7.6	5.8	4.5	3.3	155	-25.9	138	-83.5	151
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	17.8	16.8	11.7	11.7	9.7	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	157	-17.0	99	-85.1	152
CHATTOOGA	70.2	69.9	64.8	49.4	46.2	46.6	36.5	33.4	31.0	27.6	77	-11.0	65	-60.7	83
* CHEROKEE	70.9	64.3	47.7	36.7	36.1	28.3	19.5	17.4	16.9	13.7	125	-19.1	111	-80.7	147
* CLARKE	77.9	73.8	68.6	50.4	41.7	33.4	24.9	22.6	19.4	18.0	109	-7.0	37	-76.8	134
CLAY	77.0	80.7	82.4	66.4	49.6	52.7	49.4	39.7	44.0	33.2	64	-24.5	133	-56.9	68
* CLAYTON	65.2	64.3	62.3	26.7	23.3	17.7	10.4	13.2	7.5	8.4	142	12.4	2	-87.1	154
CLINCH	8.3	14.2	22.4	10.9	18.9	13.8	6.4	5.9	4.0	2.8	156	-30.1	144	-66.3	94
* COBB	65.9	57.4	50.7	30.0	24.7	13.9	13.0	7.5	8.0	6.1	146	-24.0	131	-90.8	158
COFFEE	69.3	84.0	78.6	79.2	71.5	71.1	63.8	61.0	52.1	46.4	27	-11.0	64	-33.1	21
COLQUITT	86.0	80.9	88.4	79.7	77.5	76.7	66.8	65.3	61.0	55.0	15	-9.8	53	-36.0	25
* COLUMBIA	57.8	66.6	62.4	54.8	42.6	40.0	26.6	26.0	22.4	13.7	124	-38.7	156	-76.3	132
COOK	93.6	95.3	85.0	84.9	82.9	69.3	61.0	63.8	60.8	43.8	33	-27.9	141	-53.2	58
* COWETA	75.7	85.6	74.1	49.4	51.2	38.8	27.1	23.5	23.6	18.2	107	-23.0	125	-76.0	130
CRAWFORD	69.6	61.5	57.3	46.1	40.7	37.8	28.8	25.3	21.6	19.1	104	-11.4	67	-72.5	114
CRISP	85.2	88.3	96.3	86.1	77.6	82.0	66.0	70.7	70.0	62.6	5	-10.6	61	-26.5	11
* DADE	49.4	62.0	56.9	55.8	48.8	33.4	31.5	29.0	31.3	24.8	85	-20.7	115	-49.8	51
DAWSON	56.7	71.9	59.9	23.5	26.9	15.9	11.9	15.5	13.4	13.1	127	-2.6	22	-77.0	135
DECATUR	62.6	69.3	69.9	68.8	70.6	56.4	52.3	51.8	51.9	40.9	38	-21.2	120	-34.7	24
* DEKALB	57.0	33.4	31.4	20.6	14.3	5.2	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.2	158	-23.5	127	-96.1	159
DODGE	69.1	82.4	76.9	65.4	54.6	56.6	52.5	46.5	41.0	33.8	61	-17.5	102	-51.0	53
DOOLY	84.1	90.6	86.5	77.7	73.7	75.2	69.9	76.5	64.6	62.2	7	-3.7	23	-26.0	10
* DOUGHERTY	76.7	99.0	90.0	81.8	80.3	71.9	70.7	63.5	51.3	38.5	43	-25.0	136	-49.8	52
* DOUGLAS	69.4	61.4	57.3	40.5	25.6	15.5	7.8	8.2	11.2	8.3	143	-25.9	139	-88.0	156
EARLY	70.4	91.0	90.1	82.1	76.2	73.7	67.9	58.5	58.3	54.1	16	-7.1	39	-23.1	9
ECHOLS	23.0	32.9	23.5	17.1	20.0	14.6	6.2	8.1	6.7	5.1	151	-23.8	128	-77.8	138
* EFFINGHAM	57.2	52.7	52.8	45.3	45.1	41.4	31.9	26.9	24.2	18.2	108	-24.9	135	-68.2	105
ELBERT	75.0	75.8	65.1	51.2	46.7	41.2	29.1	34.1	26.8	24.9	84	-7.3	40	-66.9	97
EMANUEL	67.7	76.9	68.5	60.8	51.5	44.8	43.1	43.0	38.7	29.4	72	-24.1	132	-56.6	66
EVANS	55.0	68.5	70.0	67.7	48.8	55.6	56.3	49.3	46.7	36.8	49	-21.1	116	-33.0	20
FANNIN	45.5	41.9	32.3	27.4	22.4	12.7	8.6	9.5	8.6	7.8	144	-9.6	52	-82.9	149
* FAYETTE	80.1	89.3	76.6	66.9	46.4	46.6	29.4	29.8	25.1	21.2	100	-15.4	95	-73.5	120
FLOYD	62.2	76.2	64.3	53.6	49.8	45.1	41.4	38.5	28.3	25.0	83	-11.7	69	-59.8	80
* FORSYTH	79.0	86.9	74.5	55.8	58.7	52.7	39.8	40.4	33.8	27.2	79	-19.7	113	-65.6	93
FRANKLIN	85.7	88.1	86.1	67.8	60.0	55.3	44.3	50.4	48.1	44.2	32	-8.2	42	-48.5	47
* FULTON	56.7	47.3	48.8	33.9	26.0	16.4	14.0	14.6	12.4	9.6	140	-22.7	124	-83.1	150
GILMER	44.4	46.2	40.1	31.7	26.4	17.3	14.3	12.6	11.5	10.0	138	-13.5	82	-77.6	137
GLASCOCK	74.8	86.5	77.9	63.7	55.5	35.2	36.2	39.7	30.7	29.5	71	-4.0	25	-60.6	81
GLYNN	17.3	32.2	32.8	10.8	16.7	7.5	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.5	154	-5.1	28	-79.7	145
GORDON	75.7	86.2	65.0	60.0	53.9	47.8	42.3	45.4	37.5	31.8	67	-15.3	94	-58.0	73
GRADY	72.2	86.0	81.7	76.4	71.4	74.0	72.8	63.0	55.1	48.6	25	-11.8	70	-32.7	19
GREENE	65.5	68.8	60.5	50.4	46.4	36.3	30.7	26.1	23.1	20.7	101	-10.5	60	-68.4	106
* GWINNETT	85.6	73.9	66.5	42.5	33.7	18.5	13.8	12.5	12.1	10.5	135	-12.9	78	-87.7	155
HABERSHAM	55.6	55.1	52.8	35.8	38.3	28.2	20.4	20.9	23.6	22.3	95	-5.3	31	-59.8	79
HALL	78.0	73.5	63.8	45.1	45.9	34.5	26.8	25.1	27.4	22.2	96	-19.1	112	-71.6	111
HANCOCK	70.1	67.7	63.7	41.9	41.1	26.7	21.8	18.8	15.9	14.6	121	-8.4	43	-79.2	143
HARALSON	77.1	73.5	58.4	37.9	33.4	30.5	20.7	20.3	21.3	20.2	102	-5.2	29	-73.8	123
HARRIS	39.4	60.2	48.3	39.1	36.2	26.1	25.7	24.3	20.9	12.7	131	-39.1	157	-67.7	103
HART	87.8	89.7	83.5	63.0	52.4	57.6	51.1	48.6	46.2	37.8	45	-18.1	104	-56.9	69
HEARD	70.6	66.6	59.5	33.5	28.5	27.4	16.6	20.1	19.3	17.2	111	-10.9	63	-75.6	129
* HENRY	83.6	85.5	74.5	60.6	50.7	43.0	27.1	29.8	28.7	23.9	90	-16.6	97	-71.4	110
* HOUSTON	74.4	76.4	69.9	57.6	55.6	50.0	41.6	46.0	41.9	32.8	65	-21.8	123	-56.0	63
IRWIN	77.0	92.9	79.7	77.7	74.3	64.9	64.5	65.7	65.5	61.7	8	-5.7	33	-19.8	6
* JACKSON	88.6	86.5	82.3	62.0	52.8	46.3	44.8	42.4	39.8	39.8	39	0.0	14	-55.1	61
JASPER	58.1	67.8	62.7	48.8	50.7	33.8	33.4	32.2	28.4	25.6	82	-9.9	55	-56.0	64
JEFF DAVIS	58.3	70.0	68.4	58.0	55.2	60.1	48.6	54.0	49.6	35.3	54	-28.8	142	-39.5	30
JEFFERSON	76.2	87.8	78.0	72.1	58.4	53.7	53.4	53.3	46.5	41.6	37	-10.4	59	-45.3	41
JENKINS	74.5	84.3	84.0	66.2	61.7	59.0	56.1	49.6	47.5	37.4	47	-21.2	118	-49.7	50
JOHNSON	81.2	91.0	86.6	75.8	67.5	55.8	48.7	44.6	43.3	43.5	34	0.4	12	-46.5	44
* JONES	48.5	46.0	42.1	30.9	31.8	20.6	17.7	16.5	15.8	12.8	130	-19.0	109	-73.6	121
LAMAR	78.0	83.9	73.4	59.2	55.6	45.9	40.5	38.0	35.2	31.9	66	-9.4	50	-59.1	78

Table 4 (Continued)

Proportion of Land in Farms: 1945-1987

	Percentage in Farms										Rank of 1987 [1]	1982-1987 Percentage Change	1982-1987 Rank [1]	1945-1987 Percentage Change	1945-1987 Rank [1]
	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Number				
LANIER	50.8	81.8	79.5	54.3	48.6	43.7	44.7	45.0	41.8	39.6	40	-5.3	30	-32.7	18
LAURENS	70.7	85.0	81.6	72.7	64.0	59.6	52.9	47.6	40.7	34.3	60	-15.7	96	-51.5	54
* LEE	91.4	86.3	81.0	77.0	67.2	67.0	79.4	77.0	73.0	57.3	12	-21.5	122	-37.3	26
LIBERTY	24.4	33.0	31.0	27.1	21.6	6.4	8.2	4.5	6.0	5.3	148	-12.3	75	-78.4	140
LINCOLN	62.9	66.9	54.9	50.5	51.7	37.3	30.3	34.7	35.0	22.0	98	-37.3	155	-65.1	91
LONG	14.2	20.0	18.3	15.1	14.9	14.1	9.4	8.6	6.3	4.8	152	-23.8	130	-63.7	88
LOWNDES	65.7	72.3	77.2	56.9	53.1	50.0	47.2	47.1	37.7	22.1	97	-41.3	158	-66.3	95
LUMPKIN	42.1	35.2	30.9	27.8	25.9	20.3	16.1	15.0	16.1	14.1	123	-12.7	76	-66.6	96
MACON	90.8	90.1	84.6	76.4	67.5	70.0	66.2	66.7	54.0	51.3	22	-4.9	27	-43.5	36
* MADISON	83.1	87.8	85.0	61.6	53.3	48.5	38.5	39.5	35.0	34.4	58	-1.7	20	-58.6	76
MARION	69.5	73.5	72.6	46.5	38.9	29.8	24.7	32.2	19.1	17.7	110	-7.3	41	-74.5	126
* MCDUFFIE	69.4	76.7	86.5	61.7	52.5	39.1	29.9	31.2	32.4	22.6	93	-30.2	145	-67.4	101
MCINTOSH	16.6	14.4	13.5	20.5	15.1	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	159	-12.8	77	-90.0	157
MERIWETHER	73.4	79.0	7.6	56.5	44.9	39.5	37.2	31.9	28.1	24.1	88	-14.3	89	-67.2	98
MILLER	77.3	83.6	86.0	81.2	83.3	82.5	76.1	77.8	68.9	72.4	1	5.0	4	-6.4	1
MITCHELL	87.2	91.8	91.0	83.7	81.7	80.9	76.3	75.2	72.1	68.0	3	-5.7	32	-22.0	8
MONROE	67.6	64.3	69.7	57.5	55.9	27.5	22.4	20.5	23.1	15.5	115	-32.9	151	-77.1	136
MONTGOMERY	72.6	87.3	78.4	68.3	61.7	64.8	61.6	61.7	53.4	52.5	21	-1.7	19	-27.7	13
MORGAN	85.8	89.0	81.3	67.9	68.1	66.7	52.9	54.0	49.3	45.1	28	-8.6	43	-47.5	45
MURRAY	53.0	58.6	45.2	38.4	33.9	25.9	25.3	19.8	17.9	15.2	118	-15.2	93	-71.3	109
* MUSCOGEE	28.6	30.1	33.7	17.6	15.8	12.7	7.2	8.1	8.5	3.8	153	-55.9	159	-86.9	153
* NEWTON	81.9	84.1	74.9	55.8	56.9	48.2	33.7	31.5	28.5	24.5	86	-13.9	85	-70.0	108
* OCONEE	88.2	81.6	81.8	68.5	61.4	48.6	47.5	47.9	50.8	42.3	36	-16.6	98	-52.0	55
OGLETHORPE	64.6	70.1	64.1	45.0	36.6	32.6	29.8	26.3	24.7	22.4	94	-9.3	48	-65.3	92
* PAULDING	66.5	74.0	53.2	30.1	31.3	19.5	15.1	15.1	14.3	12.9	129	-10.0	57	-80.7	146
* PEACH	86.0	91.7	91.2	77.5	73.3	70.4	57.7	64.5	56.1	56.4	13	0.6	8	-34.4	23
PICKENS	56.9	70.4	51.3	44.7	27.7	18.0	17.2	15.7	14.7	11.9	132	-18.8	108	-79.0	142
PIERCE	76.7	76.1	75.5	65.3	63.4	65.1	56.9	51.7	46.7	43.4	35	-7.1	38	-43.4	35
PIKE	74.8	82.3	80.9	66.6	63.3	59.1	41.9	41.4	39.7	34.5	57	-13.2	80	-53.9	59
POLK	59.8	74.0	59.4	43.7	39.6	39.3	28.4	27.5	23.7	23.6	91	-0.6	16	-60.6	82
PULASKI	78.8	74.0	82.1	74.8	55.8	57.8	60.4	61.9	56.1	54.0	17	-3.7	24	-31.4	15
PUTNAM	66.3	61.4	49.4	44.1	37.7	37.6	27.2	21.0	20.6	18.3	106	-11.1	66	-72.4	113
QUITMAN	62.9	63.3	71.1	51.2	34.9	34.3	30.8	25.9	25.0	17.1	112	-31.5	150	-72.8	115
RABUN	22.2	20.6	17.2	13.4	12.8	10.5	6.2	6.2	4.9	6.0	147	21.6	1	-73.2	117
RANDOLPH	68.7	78.9	77.3	62.4	55.2	51.2	49.7	47.1	44.9	37.1	48	-17.5	101	-46.1	43
* RICHMOND	39.3	47.0	35.4	19.8	17.8	19.2	18.7	14.4	12.0	8.5	141	-29.5	143	-78.5	141
* ROCKDALE	85.3	84.3	79.4	47.4	53.0	30.6	24.8	23.1	16.8	15.8	114	-6.2	34	-81.5	148
SCHLEY	82.1	93.2	92.5	67.9	61.1	64.5	71.4	49.4	35.0	35.1	55	0.4	13	-57.2	71
SCREVEN	67.5	84.0	75.8	73.0	61.0	52.8	52.9	51.9	43.9	34.6	56	-21.2	119	-48.8	48
SEMINOLE	84.0	86.0	72.7	78.1	71.3	71.3	66.8	67.1	68.9	60.7	11	-11.9	71	-27.7	14
* SPALDING	75.1	76.8	72.1	56.7	55.6	50.2	37.9	33.5	32.4	28.2	75	-13.1	79	-62.5	86
STEPHENS	63.0	55.7	51.3	36.7	29.1	20.6	18.3	16.3	15.0	13.0	128	-13.7	84	-79.4	144
STEWART	68.3	62.8	53.9	39.2	33.1	24.5	23.9	23.0	23.4	16.2	113	-30.9	148	-76.3	133
SUMTER	84.5	87.7	88.2	77.0	81.8	70.7	64.6	60.0	61.9	55.7	14	-10.0	56	-34.1	22
TALBOT	62.9	63.0	58.2	39.0	34.5	28.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	15.4	116	-6.9	36	-75.6	128
TALIAFERRO	63.9	62.6	61.9	38.6	37.9	30.8	26.8	22.5	17.7	15.2	117	-13.9	86	-76.2	131
TATTNALL	64.7	70.3	67.9	63.7	61.6	60.3	49.3	50.7	41.8	37.5	46	-10.4	58	-42.1	33
TAYLOR	74.5	83.7	76.4	60.1	62.0	42.2	32.5	34.2	36.8	31.6	68	-14.2	88	-57.6	72
TELFAIR	59.0	74.3	65.9	55.7	51.6	47.1	36.0	38.1	35.2	24.3	87	-30.8	147	-58.7	77
TERRELL	82.4	89.8	97.1	83.4	68.9	75.8	77.0	75.4	71.7	71.2	2	-0.7	17	-13.6	4
THOMAS	74.3	100.1	91.7	89.5	82.0	69.6	67.7	71.5	61.1	61.4	10	0.5	11	-17.4	5
TIFT	91.8	102.7	97.8	93.1	83.7	78.9	82.4	77.5	63.8	62.5	6	-2.0	21	-31.9	16
TOOMBS	64.7	82.3	68.2	56.3	52.5	51.2	43.9	44.0	41.5	35.4	52	-14.7	90	-45.3	40
TOWNS	36.4	42.6	38.4	31.7	26.9	16.5	12.1	10.6	12.9	9.7	139	-24.7	134	-73.3	118
TREUTLEN	64.1	88.9	83.5	74.4	55.3	60.8	45.4	49.4	41.9	27.9	76	-33.4	152	-56.5	65
TROUP	56.4	64.0	56.9	40.9	31.8	33.7	22.8	21.3	20.8	18.4	105	-11.5	68	-67.4	99
TURNER	77.6	88.3	83.5	83.9	78.6	77.9	76.6	57.0	62.0	61.7	9	-0.5	15	-20.5	7
TWIGGS	50.8	58.9	46.1	33.5	25.1	20.0	17.3	18.7	17.4	13.7	126	-21.5	121	-73.1	116
UNION	42.7	46.2	37.2	36.2	28.3	23.7	16.8	14.9	13.7	11.0	133	-20.0	114	-74.3	125
UPSON	52.3	58.6	50.8	37.7	31.3	30.9	25.7	25.0	23.8	19.4	103	-18.4	106	-62.8	87
* WALKER	61.6	65.0	60.4	50.7	43.5	38.2	35.0	35.2	36.8	33.3	63	-9.4	49	-45.9	42
* WALTON	95.2	96.6	86.5	66.1	58.8	53.2	42.1	42.9	38.1	30.9	70	-19.0	110	-67.6	102
WARE	25.6	30.6	26.6	23.1	24.4	16.8	12.8	11.9	11.7	10.7	134	-8.5	44	-58.2	74
WARREN	73.5	87.0	86.5	71.1	55.5	48.3	42.6	32.6	32.7	28.7	74	-12.1	74	-60.9	84
WASHINGTON	74.2	85.7	78.0	62.0	53.2	46.2	38.3	39.0	30.4	26.3	81	-13.4	81	-64.5	89
WAYNE	33.3	44.2	40.4	29.0	28.0	25.7	22.5	18.2	16.7	14.4	122	-13.6	83	-56.7	67
WEBSTER	85.6	96.0	109.3	67.1	57.9	56.1	48.8	53.6	43.9	44.5	30	1.3	7	-48.0	46
WHEELER	61.7	77.7	70.0	54.5	43.8	51.3	47.3	46.0	41.0	26.5	80	-35.5	153	-57.1	70
WHITE	52.3	49.5	46.3	37.2	34.1	23.3	17.2	15.0	15.1	14.9	120	-1.6	18	-71.6	112
WHITFIELD	75.4	80.5	71.3	54.7	49.5	38.5	27.5	25.3	25.5	23.2	92	-9.1	47	-69.3	107
WILCOX	75.1	81.1	79.9	59.0	57.6	52.8	46.8	47.9	46.6	46.8	26	0.5	10	-37.6	27
WILKES	72.9	88.2	90.0	63.8	54.2	51.2	40.0	42.6	40.3	34.4	59	-14.8	91	-52.9	57
WILKINSON	56.7	62.1	52.0	32.8	25.8	23.9	17.9	18.1	16.4	14.9	119	-8.9	46	-73.7	122
WORTH	79.1	79.6	90.3	71.1	70.4	69.6	65.6	61.3	53.4	53.7	18	0.6	9	-32.1	17
GEORGIA	63.2	68.8	64.2	52.7	48.0	42.5	37.3	37.0	33.1	28.5		-13.9		-54.9	

* Metropolitan County

[1] Rank: 1 = highest (range, 1-159)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

Table 5

Average Age of Farm Operators: 1964-1987

	1964	1987	Rank of 1987 Age [1]	% Change 1964-87	Rank of 1987 Change [1]
APPLING	50.8	53.3	76	4.9	26
ATKINSON	50.0	53.4	73	6.8	9
BACON	49.9	52.0	126	4.2	32
BAKER	52.4	51.1	141	-2.5	134
BALDWIN	55.2	56.8	8	2.9	53
BANKS	52.8	53.1	88	0.6	93
* BARROW	53.5	53.9	52	0.7	90
BARTOW	52.2	53.5	69	2.5	62
BEN HILL	52.0	51.9	128	-0.2	106
BERRIEN	49.6	52.3	117	5.4	17
* BIBB	54.2	52.6	110	-3.0	141
BLECKLEY	51.3	53.3	76	3.9	36
BRANTLEY	50.6	52.2	118	3.2	47
BROOKS	52.1	54.8	28	5.2	21
BRYAN	53.3	56.5	10	6.0	12
BULLOCH	52.2	52.1	119	-0.2	105
BURKE	51.1	49.9	153	-2.3	132
* BUTTS	55.2	53.5	69	-3.1	143
CALHOUN	50.5	50.7	148	0.4	97
CAMDEN	54.3	54.8	28	0.9	86
CANDLER	51.3	56.3	13	9.7	4
CARROLL	53.0	52.8	101	-0.4	108
* CATOOSA	52.8	54.2	42	2.7	57
CHARLTON	53.6	53.7	61	0.2	101
* CHATHAM	52.1	54.7	31	5.0	24
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	57.8	53.7	61	-7.1	155
CHATTOOGA	52.7	54.1	46	2.7	56
* CHEROKEE	51.7	52.8	101	2.1	68
* CLARKE	56.1	54.1	46	-3.6	147
CLAY	52.6	53.0	94	0.8	88
* CLAYTON	54.3	50.1	151	-7.7	157
CLINCH	54.5	55.7	21	2.2	66
* COBB	54.4	57.0	7	4.8	28
COFFEE	48.4	52.4	115	8.3	6
COLQUITT	50.5	53.2	82	5.3	18
* COLUMBIA	53.6	54.0	50	0.7	91
COOK	51.5	53.2	82	3.3	45
* COWETA	54.5	52.9	96	-2.9	140
CRAWFORD	53.1	52.9	96	-0.4	107
CRISP	51.1	48.8	158	-4.5	149
* DADE	51.5	55.4	24	7.6	7
DAWSON	51.1	50.2	150	-1.8	125
DECATUR	51.9	53.9	52	3.9	37
* DEKALB	58.4	60.5	1	3.6	39
DODGE	53.2	52.9	96	-0.6	111
DOOLY	50.7	49.3	155	-2.8	136
* DOUGHERTY	52.5	54.2	42	3.2	46
* DOUGLAS	54.2	51.7	130	-4.6	150
EARLY	52.6	51.6	136	-1.9	128
ECHOLS	51.0	53.5	69	4.9	27
* EFFINGHAM	52.9	51.7	130	-2.3	131
ELBERT	52.8	56.3	13	6.6	10
EMANUEL	51.6	54.3	39	5.2	20
EVANS	52.3	53.9	52	3.1	49
FANNIN	54.1	55.6	22	2.8	55
* FAYETTE	53.7	53.3	76	-0.7	114
FLOYD	52.7	53.6	65	1.7	72
* FORSYTH	50.1	52.6	110	5.0	25
FRANKLIN	52.5	52.8	101	0.6	92
* FULTON	53.9	54.6	34	1.3	80
GILMER	53.1	53.9	52	1.5	77
GLASCOCK	52.0	53.8	58	3.5	43
GLYNN	54.6	53.1	88	-2.7	135
GORDON	51.9	53.1	88	2.3	64
GRADY	52.1	53.3	76	2.3	65
GREENE	55.0	53.7	61	-2.4	133
* GWINNETT	53.9	53.2	82	-1.3	121
HABERSHAM	52.6	53.0	94	0.8	89
HALL	51.9	52.9	96	1.9	69
HANCOCK	54.6	57.7	3	5.7	13
HARALSON	52.5	52.5	113	0.0	102
HARRIS	56.2	57.2	5	1.8	70
HART	51.0	53.7	61	5.3	19
HEARD	55.5	54.4	37	-2.0	129
* HENRY	53.7	54.0	51	0.6	95
* HOUSTON	50.6	52.1	119	3.0	52
IRWIN	49.4	52.1	119	5.5	16
* JACKSON	53.2	52.1	119	-2.1	130
JASPER	55.0	53.2	82	-3.3	145
JEFF DAVIS	51.0	52.8	101	3.5	40
JEFFERSON	53.2	51.7	130	-2.8	138
JENKINS	51.2	51.3	140	0.2	99
JOHNSON	52.0	53.3	76	2.5	61
* JONES	52.9	56.7	9	7.2	8
LAMAR	55.1	56.4	11	2.4	63
LANIER	50.7	56.4	11	11.2	2
LAURENS	52.1	54.5	35	4.6	30
* LEE	50.3	51.4	139	2.2	67
LIBERTY	58.5	54.8	28	-6.3	154
LINCOLN	55.5	55.1	26	-0.7	112
LONG	55.1	50.0	152	-9.3	159
LOWNDES	52.4	51.5	137	-1.7	123
LUMPKIN	50.5	52.6	110	4.2	33
MACON	51.4	52.7	108	2.5	59
* MADISON	50.7	51.5	137	1.6	75
MARION	52.9	48.3	159	-8.7	158
* MCDUFFIE	52.8	55.5	23	5.1	22
MCINTOSH	56.0	55.0	27	-1.8	127
MERIWETHER	54.1	56.0	18	3.5	41
MILLER	50.7	53.1	88	4.7	29
MITCHELL	53.0	52.8	101	-0.4	109
MONROE	54.3	53.6	65	-1.3	120
MONTGOMERY	53.2	53.8	58	1.1	94
MORGAN	51.7	50.8	147	-1.7	124
MURRAY	51.1	53.9	52	5.5	15
* MUSCOGEE	53.6	50.9	146	-5.0	151
* NEWTON	52.1	53.6	65	2.9	54
* OCONEE	54.3	51.0	143	-6.1	153
OGLETHORPE	52.4	51.7	130	-1.3	122
* PAULDING	51.8	53.6	65	3.5	42
* PEACH	54.7	52.4	115	-4.2	148
PICKENS	53.2	53.5	69	0.6	94
PIERCE	49.8	54.3	39	9.0	5
PIKE	52.0	54.2	42	4.2	31
POLK	52.6	54.2	42	3.0	51
PULASKI	52.9	49.0	157	-7.4	156
PUTNAM	52.8	51.0	143	-3.4	146
QUITMAN	52.4	59.7	2	13.9	1
RABUN	55.3	54.7	31	-1.1	118
RANDOLPH	52.6	51.0	143	-3.0	142
* RICHMOND	53.6	53.2	82	-0.7	115
* ROCKDALE	54.2	53.8	58	-0.7	113
SCHLEY	51.9	52.7	108	1.5	76
SCREVEN	52.9	52.9	96	0.0	103
SEMINOLE	51.7	51.7	130	0.0	104
* SPALDING	53.7	53.4	73	-0.6	110
STEPHENS	53.0	53.1	88	0.2	100
STEWART	53.5	54.4	37	1.7	73
SUMTER	52.6	51.1	141	-2.9	139
TALBOT	55.5	57.4	4	3.4	44
TALIAFERRO	55.2	55.8	20	1.1	83
TATTNALL	50.0	52.0	126	4.0	35
TAYLOR	53.5	51.8	129	-3.2	144
TELFAIR	53.8	54.7	31	1.7	74
TERRELL	51.9	52.8	101	1.7	71
THOMAS	53.4	54.0	49	1.1	82
TIFT	50.4	51.7	130	2.6	58
TOOMBS	51.9	53.2	82	2.5	60
TOWNS	54.2	55.9	19	3.1	48
TREUTLEN	53.3	56.3	13	5.6	14
TROUP	54.3	56.3	13	3.7	38
TURNER	50.7	50.3	149	-0.8	117
TWIGGS	52.5	52.1	119	-0.8	116
UNION	52.8	53.3	76	0.9	85
UPSON	54.9	54.3	39	-1.1	119
* WALKER	53.7	54.5	35	1.5	78
* WALTON	52.6	52.8	101	0.4	98
WARE	50.9	54.1	46	6.3	11
WARREN	51.6	57.1	6	10.7	3
WASHINGTON	52.6	53.1	88	1.0	84
WAYNE	51.3	53.4	73	4.1	34
WEBSTER	51.9	49.2	156	-5.2	152
WHEELER	54.0	52.5	113	-2.8	137
WHITE	51.7	52.1	119	0.8	87
WHITFIELD	52.3	53.9	52	3.1	50
WILCOX	51.4	52.1	119	1.4	79
WILKES	55.0	55.3	25	0.5	96
WILKINSON	53.4	56.1	17	5.1	23
WORTH	50.8	49.9	153	-1.8	126
GEORGIA	52.3	53.2		1.7	

* Metropolitan County

[1] Rank: 1 = highest (range, 1-159)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

Table 6

Farm Personal Income as a Percent of Total Personal Income: 1965-1987

	Percentage						Rank of 1987 [1]	Farm Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)						Rank of 1987 [1]
	1965	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Percentage	1965	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Dollars
APPLING	23.58	20.53	16.98	12.98	6.84	3.98	74	3.894	5.229	9.400	11.057	8.709	7.256	63
ATKINSON	34.47	36.13	30.22	25.14	21.61	17.09	3	2.574	4.216	6.301	7.345	10.009	11.643	31
BACON	21.42	19.53	23.55	10.64	5.49	5.11	55	2.628	3.731	8.448	5.070	3.513	5.240	85
BAKER	39.11	35.50	50.07	30.91	26.16	29.56	1	1.912	2.449	8.024	6.177	7.097	11.650	30
BALDWIN	2.60	0.59	1.23	0.82	0.56	0.42	141	1.348	0.424	1.503	1.593	1.711	1.947	136
BANKS	8.26	15.26	5.53	9.40	9.30	10.66	11	0.773	2.203	1.322	4.124	6.213	12.092	29
* BARROW	7.71	5.86	3.22	3.44	2.82	3.60	79	2.445	2.854	2.592	4.199	5.598	12.231	26
BARTOW	6.35	3.09	1.71	0.42	2.26	1.80	104	3.730	2.937	2.823	1.037	7.905	11.063	34
BEN HILL	12.70	7.72	10.00	2.02	1.05	2.18	95	2.987	2.463	5.367	1.721	1.275	3.868	104
BERRIEN	27.78	21.46	24.35	12.97	8.34	4.59	64	5.112	6.583	13.064	9.433	8.519	6.804	67
* BIBB	0.41	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.07	154	1.378	1.107	0.976	1.171	1.459	1.384	145
BLECKLEY	12.01	8.65	7.11	1.58	3.83	2.98	86	1.957	2.323	3.093	0.923	3.330	3.669	106
BRANTLEY	15.31	18.51	17.20	13.94	7.91	8.19	28	1.312	2.733	4.330	5.693	4.760	7.536	61
BROOKS	25.70	28.73	35.56	18.25	13.15	16.32	6	5.229	8.711	19.955	12.369	12.599	22.457	9
BRYAN	4.51	2.59	5.17	3.52	2.28	1.19	121	0.349	0.382	1.415	1.769	2.013	1.887	138
BULLOCH	18.44	13.79	18.62	6.45	3.84	3.31	84	7.828	8.550	22.974	11.731	10.928	13.768	21
BURKE	23.70	10.67	13.57	6.05	2.92	4.37	68	6.045	4.303	9.332	5.943	4.503	9.374	49
* BUTTS	4.42	2.57	2.27	1.44	1.49	1.16	122	0.734	0.666	1.087	1.097	1.715	2.057	131
CALHOUN	25.25	14.59	23.73	15.25	4.80	16.58	4	2.466	1.805	5.319	4.829	1.908	10.191	41
CAMDEN	2.24	1.98	1.61	0.67	0.78	0.60	134	0.432	0.565	0.754	0.461	1.121	1.456	143
CANDLER	24.89	18.89	26.01	8.30	8.88	8.54	24	2.552	2.823	7.805	3.051	4.950	7.146	64
CARROLL	4.21	2.43	1.21	1.35	1.14	1.46	111	3.291	2.856	2.592	4.716	5.789	12.128	27
* CATOOSA	3.56	1.84	0.84	1.17	1.64	1.43	113	1.561	1.510	1.021	2.419	4.799	6.337	70
CHARLTON	2.18	9.24	6.49	4.56	2.74	3.57	80	0.194	1.052	1.373	1.814	1.648	3.087	120
* CHATHAM	0.36	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.26	0.29	143	1.500	0.905	0.842	2.046	5.810	9.230	50
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0.15	--	0.30	--	0.04	0.06	155	0.088	--	0.126	--	0.056	0.099	158
CHATTOOGA	6.97	3.29	1.68	-0.13	1.46	1.22	119	2.613	1.772	1.477	-0.151	2.355	2.824	125
* CHEROKEE	10.87	5.86	1.22	1.46	1.99	1.96	97	5.612	5.481	1.901	4.403	11.016	23.798	8
* CLARKE	0.51	0.30	0.45	0.21	0.37	0.34	142	0.575	0.524	1.448	0.991	2.556	3.527	108
CLAY	31.40	26.16	30.40	16.06	3.13	11.52	10	1.407	1.550	3.532	2.162	0.554	3.172	116
* CLAYTON	0.38	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	156	0.696	0.379	0.172	0.443	0.423	0.606	153
CLINCH	11.68	6.21	5.73	5.41	3.80	3.46	83	1.084	0.862	1.255	1.764	1.698	2.035	134
* COBB	0.46	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.07	152	2.004	0.864	0.644	1.435	4.295	5.427	82
COFFEE	22.90	20.36	19.03	12.71	7.72	6.58	38	8.018	11.185	18.339	17.492	15.863	20.137	11
COLQUITT	14.99	13.53	16.14	8.37	6.16	6.49	40	8.635	11.270	22.870	17.001	10.473	27.669	4
* COLUMBIA	2.73	0.73	0.87	0.44	0.71	0.55	138	0.862	0.521	1.094	1.055	3.154	4.650	91
COOK	18.19	16.70	24.16	7.05	7.63	6.78	37	3.639	4.992	12.712	4.767	7.189	9.580	47
* COWETA	1.78	1.33	1.49	1.60	1.30	0.80	128	1.090	1.275	2.512	4.068	5.060	5.244	81
CRAWFORD	22.26	19.50	7.93	6.56	5.94	3.73	77	1.741	2.539	1.866	2.662	3.727	3.285	112
CRISP	14.61	8.20	10.23	5.11	2.62	4.81	60	4.165	3.383	7.628	5.382	3.783	10.040	43
* DADE	3.52	1.07	0.69	1.53	1.43	1.19	120	0.490	0.243	0.275	0.970	1.158	1.374	146
DAWSON	24.66	16.75	8.28	8.75	-0.83	3.51	81	1.672	1.800	1.330	2.359	-0.356	3.400	110
DECATUR	10.64	11.08	14.69	7.25	8.17	8.98	21	3.801	5.162	12.948	9.877	16.120	25.620	6
* DEKALB	--	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	158	--	0.442	0.668	0.157	0.501	0.875	149
DODGE	11.65	11.07	10.38	2.09	5.66	4.76	61	2.886	3.953	6.476	1.813	7.737	8.267	55
DOOLY	36.57	22.76	25.76	16.66	14.27	22.85	2	6.539	5.319	11.021	9.261	11.363	26.674	5
* DOUGHERTY	1.47	1.91	1.48	1.51	0.72	0.83	127	2.654	4.306	5.915	9.049	6.537	9.838	46
* DOUGLAS	2.94	1.40	0.15	0.23	0.12	0.19	149	1.461	1.196	0.253	0.728	0.656	1.831	140
EARLY	22.31	18.63	21.65	8.89	3.35	9.12	20	4.122	4.911	9.976	5.788	3.165	12.443	24
ECHOLS	22.43	13.58	17.48	1.80	7.99	5.54	53	0.540	0.520	1.291	0.162	1.190	1.175	147
* EFFINGHAM	7.61	5.13	5.86	3.79	2.77	1.26	117	1.528	1.777	3.801	4.163	4.568	3.164	117
ELBERT	6.44	4.12	2.38	1.90	2.36	2.26	94	2.087	1.852	1.677	2.031	3.730	4.963	90
EMANUEL	15.10	10.26	11.26	2.48	2.16	2.49	88	4.236	3.820	7.489	2.340	3.188	5.169	87
EVANS	18.51	15.62	17.89	7.84	5.42	4.01	73	2.076	2.630	5.823	3.734	3.792	4.099	101
FANNIN	6.87	1.66	1.67	2.02	1.45	0.97	124	1.285	0.465	0.815	1.471	1.483	1.544	142
* FAYETTE	4.27	3.02	1.69	1.07	0.50	0.23	145	0.971	1.258	1.590	2.345	2.168	2.260	128
FLOYD	1.65	0.79	0.68	0.53	0.76	0.59	136	2.597	1.779	2.548	2.802	5.607	6.278	71
* FORSYTH	14.23	12.96	2.53	6.35	4.45	3.97	75	3.887	6.623	2.416	11.655	13.655	25.222	7
FRANKLIN	15.83	10.78	5.11	5.83	5.29	7.39	34	3.534	3.341	2.599	4.867	6.506	14.604	18
* FULTON	0.19	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	151	5.712	1.618	1.447	4.164	6.883	10.145	42
GILMER	14.15	8.21	3.74	4.53	4.09	4.83	59	1.799	1.846	1.474	2.792	3.711	7.804	58
GLASCOCK	14.70	11.72	8.83	9.68	4.48	1.46	112	0.586	0.658	0.780	1.561	0.920	0.405	156
GLYNN	0.47	0.05	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.07	153	0.502	0.071	0.344	0.231	0.483	0.579	154
GORDON	12.34	5.99	2.79	3.58	3.50	4.25	72	5.537	4.115	3.280	5.997	8.475	17.355	14
GRADY	21.76	19.61	21.61	17.77	5.56	4.59	63	5.699	8.103	15.051	17.887	7.545	10.033	45
GREENE	14.74	13.21	6.03	1.32	4.11	4.46	66	2.172	2.761	2.056	0.684	3.404	5.672	78
* GWINNETT	1.39	1.52	0.25	0.19	0.29	0.20	148	1.745	3.563	1.459	2.323	6.700	10.332	37
HABERSHAM	3.12	5.72	2.86	4.49	4.26	4.97	57	1.008	2.876	2.415	6.168	8.782	16.705	16
HALL	5.31	4.43	1.97	3.65	1.47	2.32	92	6.240	8.000	5.817	17.985	11.090	29.648	2
HANCOCK	10.80	6.19	5.22	3.21	2.95	2.35	90	1.239	0.948	1.293	1.298	1.738	1.997	135
HARALSON	3.87	1.84	1.12	1.79	1.68	2.09	96	1.353	0.911	0.871	2.013	2.752	5.145	88
HARRIS	5.40	2.77	2.63	1.58	2.67	1.89	99	0.927	0.899	1.445	1.456	3.697	4.243	100
HART	10.50	6.41	3.30	5.91	5.17	4.74	62	2.887	2.551	2.086	5.929	7.851	11.534	32
HEARD	8.63	5.33	2.59	3.49	0.88	1.86	103	0.732	0.609	0.778	1.326	0.426	1.444	144
* HENRY	4.01	2.48	2.02	1.86	0.77	0.60	135	1.771	1.736	2.630	4.410	3.052	4.563	95
* HOUSTON	2.56	1.56	2.89	1.18	0.77	0.75	130	3.067	3.045	10.126	6.009	6.094	8.611	53
IRWIN	44.42	31.61	34.47	20.53	8.47	10.32	13	6.386	6.143	13.131	10.088	5.500	9.395	48
* JACKSON	12.39	10.64	4.09	6.76	7.27	8.26	27	4.566	5.578	3.536	9.232	15.626	29.062	3
JASPER	13.90	8.97	6.29	6.01	6.19	5.72	51	1.236	1.408	1.736	2.857	4.206	6.020	75
JEFF DAVIS	16.86	14.14	16.30	12.18	8.97	5.18	54	2.689	3.686	7.636	8.398	8.943	6.918	65
JEFFERSON	16.44	10.59	12.65	1.73	1.63	1.56	108	4.011	3.862	8.281	1.515	2.178	2.892	123
JENKINS	22.16	17.60	21.98	5.95	5.80	8.08	30	2.595	3.046	6.600	2.324	3.568	6.772	68
JOHNSON	22.17	13.91	12.34	2.57	6.69	4.99	56	2.526	2.213	3.536	1.050	4.351	4.486	96
* JONES	4.68	2.44	2.25	1.45	0.81	0.78	129	0.727	0.806	1.207	1.303	1.212	1.798	141
LAMAR	3.62	2.65	3.06	1.64	1.30	1.86	101	0.644	0.696	1.374	1.130	1.335	2.925	122

Table 6 (Continued)

Farm Personal Income as a Percent of Total Personal Income: 1965-1987

	Percentage						Rank of 1987 [1]	Farm Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)						Rank of 1987 [1]
	1965	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Percentage	1965	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	Dollars
LANIER	23.49	18.74	16.10	15.13	15.70	10.15	14	1.691	2.485	3.636	4.547	6.395	5.666	79
LAURENS	10.95	8.57	7.29	2.43	3.12	1.77	105	5.767	6.653	9.929	5.267	10.158	8.021	56
* LEE	27.59	20.56	21.36	10.33	5.38	6.04	49	2.574	3.453	8.214	6.442	5.803	10.268	39
LIBERTY	1.69	0.63	0.76	0.21	0.22	0.21	147	0.384	0.255	0.584	0.363	0.696	0.908	148
LINCOLN	12.40	6.09	3.58	3.85	4.23	4.47	65	0.977	0.913	0.809	1.333	2.148	3.379	111
LONG	15.69	7.91	9.02	7.04	3.11	1.60	107	0.740	0.557	1.108	1.377	1.012	0.690	151
LOWNDES	3.74	2.65	3.49	1.30	1.54	0.96	125	4.117	4.095	9.146	5.202	9.113	8.290	54
LUMPKIN	27.51	15.47	7.41	6.51	3.07	6.40	42	3.823	3.359	2.621	3.865	2.707	10.301	38
MACON	25.90	17.39	22.61	7.50	2.65	2.34	91	4.832	4.455	10.386	4.472	2.487	3.133	119
* MADISON	14.26	9.48	3.88	6.33	5.13	6.57	39	3.104	2.988	2.126	5.806	6.961	14.447	19
MARION	20.40	15.91	15.93	5.02	9.79	10.11	16	1.577	1.788	2.903	1.215	3.709	5.364	83
* MCDUFFIE	3.81	1.88	1.99	1.83	2.30	1.41	114	0.924	0.816	1.327	1.859	3.481	3.063	121
MCINTOSH	0.89	0.65	1.61	--	--	--	--	0.076	0.079	0.347	--	--	--	--
MERIWETHER	6.53	6.19	3.97	1.65	2.03	3.50	82	1.874	2.734	2.930	1.759	3.143	7.658	59
MILLER	33.76	24.30	30.20	18.28	4.18	6.45	41	3.308	3.351	7.845	6.738	1.985	4.471	97
MITCHELL	18.75	19.68	21.14	13.80	2.94	4.93	58	5.276	9.029	16.378	15.524	4.355	10.039	44
MONROE	9.11	3.44	4.72	4.68	1.28	1.40	115	1.603	1.041	2.296	3.768	1.673	2.815	126
MONTGOMERY	23.48	16.15	19.04	10.33	8.55	6.14	46	2.025	2.240	5.200	3.742	4.652	4.644	92
MORGAN	17.77	18.02	9.47	11.56	7.05	7.49	32	2.838	4.510	4.293	7.869	7.124	12.363	25
MURRAY	11.20	5.03	1.84	3.51	2.37	1.95	98	2.274	1.706	1.187	3.697	3.525	5.071	89
* MUSCOGEE	0.11	0.04	0.02	--	0.01	0.02	157	0.419	0.220	0.180	--	0.125	0.475	155
* NEWTON	4.18	2.56	1.46	1.05	1.23	1.12	123	1.900	1.871	1.923	2.123	3.975	5.905	76
* OCONEE	12.55	8.36	5.64	6.15	7.99	8.26	26	1.661	1.650	2.165	4.606	10.173	18.015	12
OGLETHORPE	20.30	16.75	7.01	15.17	9.64	10.14	15	2.179	2.616	1.778	7.000	6.456	10.553	36
* PAULDING	6.31	2.87	1.70	1.63	1.30	1.22	118	1.731	1.298	1.286	2.210	3.028	5.444	81
* PEACH	14.16	5.72	4.64	4.44	4.99	4.37	69	4.122	2.784	3.721	5.374	8.502	11.064	33
PICKENS	5.63	4.21	1.95	6.21	3.95	4.25	71	0.834	1.047	0.833	4.266	4.039	7.647	60
PIERCE	25.42	23.22	25.25	15.18	7.86	6.05	48	3.728	5.865	11.383	9.464	6.732	7.367	62
PIKE	14.09	6.62	5.63	3.68	2.29	1.86	102	1.594	1.104	1.742	1.847	1.664	2.112	130
POLK	2.16	1.54	1.42	0.93	0.75	0.62	133	1.151	1.175	1.776	1.781	1.977	2.384	127
PULASKI	11.43	9.69	15.89	6.27	5.07	8.12	29	1.699	2.305	6.209	3.127	3.699	7.935	57
PUTNAM	5.51	11.41	12.29	2.82	2.46	2.91	87	0.721	2.414	4.323	1.729	2.211	3.941	102
QUITMAN	23.01	11.93	12.40	7.81	8.72	9.40	18	0.509	0.418	0.859	0.790	1.288	2.051	132
RABUN	5.30	3.75	1.61	2.53	1.05	1.65	106	0.596	0.671	0.509	1.309	0.779	1.929	137
RANDOLPH	23.27	16.42	23.54	11.25	2.85	7.47	33	3.287	3.153	7.990	5.069	1.622	6.155	74
* RICHMOND	0.30	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.09	150	1.084	0.761	0.996	1.563	1.780	2.118	129
* ROCKDALE	1.89	1.01	0.86	0.37	0.38	0.25	144	0.576	0.560	1.062	0.884	1.627	2.043	133
SCHLEY	16.09	12.40	21.45	7.16	5.40	8.05	31	0.778	0.973	3.021	1.359	1.417	3.247	114
SCREVEN	21.88	16.16	24.64	5.32	6.29	6.21	43	3.993	4.018	12.568	3.754	6.349	8.930	51
SEMINOLE	14.81	17.35	22.26	8.28	10.79	14.78	9	1.564	3.006	7.263	3.811	7.547	14.633	17
* SPALDING	0.96	0.68	1.11	1.15	0.71	0.59	137	0.771	0.785	2.183	3.404	3.076	3.870	103
STEPHENS	2.24	2.18	0.81	1.81	0.77	1.26	116	0.835	1.153	0.716	2.394	1.307	3.259	113
STEWART	17.01	10.76	9.48	7.72	7.08	7.34	35	1.372	1.568	1.893	2.182	2.696	3.716	105
SUMTER	17.40	15.11	11.87	7.02	3.16	3.68	78	8.117	10.698	13.199	11.191	7.596	12.776	23
TALBOT	7.01	7.28	4.90	3.41	5.54	4.27	70	0.566	0.911	0.928	1.004	2.509	2.845	124
TALIAFERRO	21.49	13.94	8.45	10.69	7.63	7.19	36	0.734	0.676	0.640	1.199	1.353	1.832	139
TATTNALL	22.90	15.44	20.40	9.80	11.00	8.73	23	4.956	5.096	12.228	8.231	14.284	16.944	15
TAYLOR	30.79	14.57	10.66	8.02	4.52	3.80	76	3.878	2.545	3.202	3.516	2.819	3.193	115
TELFAIR	19.63	17.45	15.90	6.89	5.10	5.65	52	3.205	4.697	6.389	3.903	4.164	6.187	73
TERRELL	23.78	14.60	15.80	5.61	1.29	6.18	45	4.313	3.626	6.731	3.040	0.981	6.270	72
THOMAS	8.10	7.13	8.55	4.56	3.73	4.41	67	4.908	6.607	13.536	10.594	12.511	20.994	10
TIFT	20.41	13.74	12.71	9.21	9.78	10.43	12	8.793	9.546	15.433	17.402	27.206	42.908	1
TOOMBS	10.10	7.90	11.66	3.41	5.12	3.03	85	3.061	3.443	9.934	4.143	9.486	8.650	52
TOWNS	22.36	7.70	3.05	0.88	0.51	0.21	146	1.292	0.682	0.458	0.204	0.190	0.139	157
TREUTLEN	17.80	10.94	14.27	11.96	9.48	5.76	50	1.314	1.066	2.694	3.340	3.955	3.162	118
TROUP	0.65	0.61	0.75	0.30	0.71	0.52	139	0.582	0.762	1.516	0.896	3.165	3.502	109
TURNER	29.18	19.48	30.06	14.24	7.48	15.42	8	4.041	3.913	11.334	6.957	5.170	14.143	20
TWIGGS	9.41	5.72	5.16	0.62	0.71	0.71	131	0.974	0.881	1.310	0.247	0.451	0.663	152
UNION	20.33	25.37	7.48	10.41	7.97	6.19	44	1.632	3.563	1.791	4.053	4.838	6.810	66
UPSON	1.22	0.97	1.35	1.33	1.43	1.53	109	0.561	0.646	1.388	2.004	3.049	4.588	94
* WALKER	2.60	1.23	0.93	1.03	0.83	0.86	126	2.693	1.851	2.190	3.483	3.728	5.673	77
* WALTON	8.25	4.14	2.74	2.00	3.05	2.40	89	3.436	2.706	3.046	3.449	8.136	10.268	39
WARE	4.43	3.64	3.41	2.18	2.04	1.52	110	2.929	3.348	5.149	4.735	6.495	6.342	69
WARREN	15.66	5.70	12.82	7.49	8.04	6.07	47	1.474	1.072	3.126	2.445	3.511	3.632	107
WASHINGTON	16.53	13.94	11.70	2.35	3.87	1.89	100	4.536	5.545	8.423	2.471	6.153	4.302	99
WAYNE	6.89	6.58	6.93	2.84	3.06	2.28	93	1.949	2.849	5.314	3.148	5.201	5.528	80
WEBSTER	30.62	25.93	32.00	21.34	6.89	16.40	5	1.129	1.215	2.923	2.962	1.159	4.420	98
WHEELER	26.89	32.89	25.05	18.75	13.03	9.89	17	1.634	3.256	4.310	4.840	4.569	4.636	93
WHITE	14.15	15.93	3.31	6.41	6.38	8.75	22	1.496	3.077	0.978	3.359	5.243	13.605	22
WHITFIELD	2.64	1.43	0.46	1.06	0.29	0.50	140	2.877	2.523	1.390	4.836	1.856	5.187	86
WILCOX	29.82	21.45	26.73	12.29	11.39	15.44	7	3.304	3.253	7.698	4.564	6.256	12.105	28
WILKES	7.53	8.15	8.26	6.42	7.55	8.32	25	1.358	1.965	3.317	3.836	6.968	10.997	35
WILKINSON	6.76	4.31	2.31	0.27	0.88	0.63	132	0.990	0.980	0.868	0.151	0.760	0.780	150
WORTH	33.90	17.79	23.55	9.31	7.41	9.23	19	7.463	6.021	14.871	8.388	10.196	17.419	13
GEORGIA	4.17	3.07	3.04	1.81	1.38	1.36		398.265	440.100	734.535	660.523	768.599	1208.755	

* Metropolitan County

-- Data not available

[1] Rank: 1 = Highest (range, 1-158)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

DADE
CATOOSA
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
FANNIN
TOWNS
UNION
RABUN
WALKER
GILMER
HABERSHAM
WHITE
LUMPKIN
STEPHENS
CHATTOOGA
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
FRANKLIN
HART
HALL
BANKS
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
JACKSON
MADISON
ELBERT
POLK
PAULDING
COBB
BARROW
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
GWINNETT
OCONEE
WILKES
LINCOLN
HARALSON
DOUGLAS
FULTON
DE KALB
ROCK-DALE
WALTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIA-FERRO
COLUMBIA
CARROLL
CLAYTON
NEWTON
McDUFFIE
WARREN
FAYETTE
HENRY
HEARD
COWETA
BUTTS
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
GLAS-COCK
RICHMOND
SPALDING
JEFFERSON
BURKE
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
UPSON
JENKINS
SCREVEN
HARRIS
TALBOT
CRAWFORD
BIBB
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
EMANUEL
TWIGGS
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
HOUSTON
BLECKLEY
LAURENS
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
CHATTA-HOOCHEE
MARION
SCHLEY
MACON
DODGE
TOOMBS
EVANS
STEWART
WEBSTER
DOOLY
PULASKI
WHEELER
MONTGOMERY
TATTNALL
BRYAN
CHATHAM
SUMTER
WILCOX
TELFAIR
QUIT-MAN
CRISP
LIBERTY
TERRELL
LEE
BEN HILL
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LONG
RANDOLPH
TURNER
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
McINTOSH
CLAY
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
TIFT
PIERCE
EARLY
BAKER
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
GLYNN
MITCHELL
MILLER
COLQUITT
COOK
WARE
BRANTLEY
LANIER
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
LOWNDES
ECHOLS

ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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Douglas C. Bachtel, Editor
Extension Rural Sociologist
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
The University of Georgia
Hoke Smith Annex
Athens, Georgia 30602
(404) 542-8940 or
GIST 241-8940
Or
Your Local County Extension Office

AUTHOR:

Douglas C. Bachtel
Extension Rural Sociologist
Cooperative Extension Service
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

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C. Wayne Jordan, Director

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CRIME IN GEORGIA

by

Dean G. Rojek and Douglas C. Bachtel

INTRODUCTION

Recent crime statistics for the United States, and more specifically for the State of Georgia, are not encouraging. While the United States spent in excess of 47 billion dollars on the criminal justice system, the State of Georgia alone spent nearly one billion dollars. This equates to each Georgian paying approximately $152.00 per year to cover the cost of judicial and legal expenditures, police protection and corrections for the state and all local governments. One would assume that this enormous expenditure produces some tangible results. Existing research shows, however, that despite the incredible sums of money spent on public safety, at least one out of every two incarcerated offenders will return to a life of crime.[1]

It was common to think of crime as a problem for the residents of extremely large metropolitan areas such as New York City, Chicago or Los Angeles, where murder, drugs and legal indifference run rampant, but recent statistics show that Georgians are no longer immune to these "big city" problems.

Poverty, drugs, the proliferation of hand guns, rapid population growth, births to unwed mothers, unemployment, and staggering high school dropout rates are all adding fuel to the fire of criminal activity in the nation and in Georgia. There is no one single cause of crime, and there is no simple solution. The police force, no matter how large and how well trained, cannot solve a community's crime problem. Unless Georgians can come to grips with the escalating crime problem, this state could acquire a reputation for being one of the major centers of criminal activity in the nation. The ramifications of such a title could have devastating effects on property values, retail trade, business investments, taxes, tourism as well as the very well being of all citizens living in the state.

THE DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF CRIME

A crime is an act that is a violation of criminal law that can be classified as a felony (imprisonment for more than a year) or a misdemeanor (a jail sentence of less than one year). Beginning in 1930, the FBI began gathering national data on crime and each year publishes this information in an annual report entitled Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The FBI however, collects information only on a small sample of criminal offenses. Figures 1 and 1A show

the seven major offenses that comprise what is referred to as the Crime Index. Simply stated, the FBI coordinates the collection of information from across the nation on how many acts of larceny-theft, forcible rape, burglary, aggravated assault, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and murder were reported to the police.[2] In 1988, nearly 14 million of these "index crimes" were reported to the police. A rate is then calculated by dividing these 14 million offenses by the total population of the U.S. or a particular city, county or state, producing a crime index rate per 100,000 people.

The distribution of violent index crimes in Georgia and the nation are shown in Figure 1. A total of 1,566,220 violent crimes were reported in the nation and 42,734 were reported in Georgia in 1988. Georgia's violent crime rate for all four categories (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) was higher than the national average. As shown in Figure 1A, there were 12,356,900 property crimes reported in the nation and 354,395 in Georgia. The motor vehicle crime rate was below while burglary and larceny-theft were above the national average.

It is important to note that any change in the number of larceny offenses reported to the police could have a significant impact on the crime index, whereas a two, three or fourfold increase in the murder rate would have a very slight impact on this index.

As in all states, Georgia's crime rate varies by metropolitan status. The 1988 crime index rate for metropolitan areas[3] was 7,544 per 100,000 people, for cities that were in nonmetropolitan areas the crime index rate was 5,926 per 100,000. An examination of the rates from 1979 to 1988 by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan status reveals that while the metropolitan crime rate increased by 6.6 percent, the nonmetropolitan rate increased by 33.2 percent during the nine year time period. The information clearly shows that while urban crime is a problem, the state's nonmetropolitan areas have not been immune from the dilemma of crime. Although the nonmetropolitan crime rates have risen on a percentage basis their overall level continues to remain low.

Crime varies greatly in the United States but it tends to be concentrated most heavily in urban areas. Some cities are very high in violent crime (murder, rape, robbery and assault) like New York City which is four times higher than the national average but only slightly higher than the U.S. for property offenses (burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft). Phoenix, on the other hand, is low in the area of violent crime but exceedingly high in property offenses. In other words, the crime index contains seven different crimes and a city that is high in the overall crime index rate could have a low violence rate.

CRIME IN ATLANTA

As shown in Figure 2, the major cities in the U.S. have a wide variability in terms of the overall crime index. Atlanta, however, has the highest total crime index rate for any city in the United States according to the 1988 Uniform Crime Report. Further, Atlanta is above the national level in every crime index offense. It is important to note, however, that the State of Florida did not report any crime index offenses to the FBI for 1988. The City of Miami previously lead the nation in recent years in the crime index rate but no information was available in 1988. Preliminary figures for 1989, however, suggest that Atlanta will retain its number one ranking, with Miami being number two.

The argument that large numbers of commuters or non-residents contribute to the city's crime problem does not fully explain Atlanta's overall high crime rate. Every major city in America has a large influx of people during working hours, but more importantly the areas where crime occurs in the City of Atlanta are very localized. That is, it occurs in areas inhabited by residents with lower social and economic status. These areas are the least likely to attract any appreciable numbers of visitors or commuters.

GEORGIA AND THE NATION

Figure 3 shows the total crime rate for the United States and Georgia for the period of 1960 to 1988. Generally speaking, the crime index has been steadily increasing, particularly in the decades of the 1960s and 1970s. In the early part of the 1980s there was somewhat of a leveling off of the crime rate, but since 1985 it has been increasing again. As seen in Figure 3, Georgia has followed the rest of the nation in the decade of the 1980s but consistently had a slightly lower crime rate than the U.S. until 1987. With a population of approximately 6.5 million, Georgia has a total crime index rate of 6,327 per 100,000 people. This means that the crime index for Georgia is nearly 12 percent higher than for the U.S. While all of the crimes in the crime index increased in Georgia during the 1980s, the state's murder rate showed a modest increase while burglary and larceny escalated dramatically.

Arson was added to the crime index in 1978 but because so many agencies still do not report arson the FBI does not yet have reliable data on this crime. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation reports that the current arson rate is 19.9 per 100,000 suggesting that it is a relatively rare crime and does not have a significant impact on the overall state crime rate.

CORRELATES OF HOMICIDE

Figure 4 shows the homicide trend in Georgia from 1975 to 1988 by race. The overall national homicide rate has been relatively stable from 1975 to 1988, although homicide in Georgia has been 30 percent to 40 percent higher than for the U.S. as a whole. A conspicuous difference, however, occurs between the rate for white and black Georgians. The homicide rate for whites has been approximately nine per 100,000 while for blacks it has been approximately 35 per 100,000. There was something of a modest decline in the black homicide rate from 1975 to 1983 but it increased in recent years. In 1988 the homicide rate for whites was just under five per 100,000 while for blacks it was 33 per 100,000, a difference that is nearly seven fold.

In Georgia, as in the rest of the nation, race is a critical factor in predicting homicide. Black males have the greatest probability of being the victim of a homicide while a white female is least likely to be a homicide victim. For the nation as a whole, the leading cause of death for black males between the ages of 18 to 39 is homicide. In fact, the lifetime risk of a black male dying as a result of a homicide is one out of 30, while for a white male it is one out of 180, for a black female it is one out of 132 and for a white female it is one out of 495. Taking these lifetime risks one step further, since a black is nearly always killed by another black, nearly one out of every 15 black Americans will be involved in a homicide either as a victim or as an offender.

Murder has become so acute among black males that it has been suggested that it is the chief cause of the decrease in black male life expectancy at birth. This first occurred in 1987 and it is the first time in the nation's history that the life expectancy of any group has decreased.[4] Stated another way, while the risk of homicide is quite low for most Americans, it is the leading cause of death for black males between the ages of 18 to 39. The urgency of reducing homicide in the black community is absolutely critical.

As was the case with the overall crime index, the homicide rate also varies greatly from city to city. Figure 5 shows a select sampling of major cities in the U.S. Washington, D.C., has the highest homicide rate, while Phoenix has the lowest. Among all major cities Atlanta has the third highest homicide rate. Considering that the overall homicide rate for the U.S. is 8.4 per 100,000, Atlanta's rate of 48.8 per 100,000 is six times greater than the national average.

The racial composition of a city strongly influences its homicide rate. Washington, D.C., is currently 70 percent black, the highest percentage of any city, followed by Atlanta at 67 percent. Murder tends to be an intra-racial crime, meaning that blacks tend to kill blacks and whites tend to kill whites. It is much less likely for an inter-racial murder to occur -- a black killing a white or a white killing a black. Finally, the differences between males and females are also significant, with 75 percent of homicide victims being male and only 25 percent being female.

CRIME TRENDS IN GEORGIA

Figure 6 shows the total number of violent and property offenses in Georgia from 1980 to 1988. The total number of violent offenses is somewhat minuscule when compared to the total number of property offenses. For example, in 1988 there were 42,734 violent crimes reported (homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault), and 354,395 reported property offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). The number of violent offenses remained stable during the 1980s, while the number of property offenses declined from 1980 to 1984. They have, however, begun increasing in the last three years.

Analysis of crimes reported to the police does not include any notion of arrest or the clearance rate (solving the crime). A reported crime simply means that the police either discovered the crime or else they were notified that a crime took place. It must be acknowledged that the number of crimes reported is not a true reflection of how much crime occurs since many crimes are never discovered or citizens opt not to report the crime to the police.[5]

Figure 7 shows the crime rate in Georgia on a county level. Generally speaking, the more rural the county, the lower the crime rate, and the more urbanized the county, the higher the crime rate. While the state as a whole had a crime index rate of 6,351.4 reported offenses per 100,000 people, this rate varied from a low of less than 400 per 100,000 in some counties such as Bacon, Hancock and Talbot, to a high of 16,183 in Fulton County. Clearly, those counties which had the largest cities such as Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah, also had the highest crime rates. In fact, two-thirds of all of the crimes reported in the state occurred in nine counties. They were: Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, Chatham, Richmond, Clayton, Bibb and Muscogee.

The counties with low crime rates tend to be rural and isolated. It may be that in these areas crime will increase as isolation decreases. In part, the low crime rate in rural areas is related to the relatively small numbers of young adults, those most likely to commit crimes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ARRESTED

Figure 8 shows the percent breakdown of arrests in the United States and Georgia by race. While 12 percent of the U.S. population is nonwhite, they comprised 31 percent of those arrested. That is, nonwhites were over-represented in arrest statistics by a factor of two and one half to one. While there have been continued allegations that the police discriminate against nonwhites, self-report studies of crime, where respondents actually document their criminal activities[6] as well as victimization studies,[7] show that the over-representation of nonwhites is not simply a matter of discrimination by the police. Crimes recorded as part of the crime index, however, are closely related to lower social and economic status. On the other hand, the crime index does not reflect white collar criminal activities such as fraud, embezzlement, income tax evasion or illegal business practices. Nor does the crime index contain any drug related offenses.

While the nonwhite population in Georgia is approximately 27 percent, 65 percent of those arrested were nonwhite. This represents a disproportion of nearly two and one half to one, which is the same as for the nation. As discussed previously, race is not the only distinguishing factor in arrest statistics. Males comprise the vast majority of those arrested as well as individuals under the age of thirty. Thus, the highest arrest rates are for young, nonwhite males, living in urban areas, who are high school dropouts, unemployed and come from single female parent households.[8]

PRISON INMATES

In 1988 over 627,000 inmates resided in state and federal prisons throughout the United States. The number of inmates in correctional facilities has been increasing steadily in the 1980s and has nearly doubled in the past nine years. In Georgia there were 18,787 offenders in correctional institutions, giving Georgia the eighth highest number of prisoners among all fifty states. The incarceration rate for the United States is 244 prisoners per 100,000 residents, while for Georgia this rate is 281.

Figure 9 shows the steady increase in the imprisonment rate for the state from 1980 to 1988, a 60 percent increase in just nine years. The operational capacity of the state prison system is 17,296, which means that at the present time the prison system is operating at 109 percent of capacity.

In Figure 10 the inmate profile for Georgia by race and sex is displayed. Males constitute 95 percent of the inmate population with 59 percent of these being nonwhite and 36 percent white. Females represent only five percent of the inmate population, with two percent being white and three percent nonwhite. Arrest statistics, however, reveal that while 78 percent of those arrested are male, this figure is actually deflated by the fact that 30 percent of those arrested for larceny are female. Thus, males commit over 80 percent of murders, aggravated assaults and arson, and over 90 percent of rapes, robberies and motor vehicle thefts. The fact that a 78 percent arrest rate for males increases to a 95 percent incarceration rate is largely the result of the seriousness of the criminal act and not necessarily male bias.

The inmate profile for Georgia by age is given in Figure 11. Over 80 percent of the inmates are under the age of 30 and only three percent are 55 or older. Despite the popular image of crime as the almost exclusive domain of teenagers, Figure 11 shows that nearly three out of four inmates are between the ages of 22 to 29. Just over 20 percent of these inmates have been sentenced to four years or less, another 29 percent have a sentence of between four to 10 years, and 36 percent have a sentence of more than 10 years. Over 14 percent serve a life sentence and only 0.6 percent have a death sentence. Because of prison overcrowding, inmates typically serve only 50 percent of the minimum sentence. On the average, a life sentence in Georgia translates to eleven years.

EXECUTIONS

Figure 12 shows the number of persons executed in the United States from 1930 to 1988. During this 58 year period, a total of 3,961 inmates were put to death. Southern states represent the strongest regional block of states utilizing the death penalty. Georgia has executed 379 prisoners (10 percent of all executions in the nation), and has executed 13 prisoners since the reinstatement of the death penalty in 1977. There are currently over 2,400 prisoners on death row in the United States.

As shown on Figure 12, there are eight states that have never executed anyone since 1930. Presently 37 states allow capital punishment, but 13 states as well as Washington, D.C., do not permit it. Of those states permitting capital punishment, 18 use lethal injection, 14 electrocute, seven use lethal gas, two permit hanging and two sanction a firing squad. Six states allow more than one method of execution.[9]

Since 1977 the average time between sentence imposition and execution was six years and five months. Further, because of the expense of lengthy appeals, it is estimated that it costs the state between one million to 1.5 million dollars for each execution.

INMATE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The Georgia inmate profile by self-reported education level is depicted in Figure 13. Not surprisingly only three percent of the inmates had a high school diploma and a third had completed no more than the ninth grade. National data on prison inmates shows that over 42 percent of all inmates were not employed on a full-time basis, two-thirds had incomes of less than $10,000, and 80 percent were divorced, separated or never married. In sum, many inmates often turn to a life of crime for economic survival. After being released from prison, these individuals not only lack the requisite skills for meaningful employment but they also carry the stigma of being an ex-convict.

In Figure 14 the educational profile is amplified one step further. The average functional reading level of inmates in Georgia correctional institutions is less than the seventh grade. In fact, nearly half of the inmates have only a sixth grade reading level. Again, this underscores the futility of rehabilitation. The recidivism or failure rates of released prisoners was originally thought to be 50 percent, meaning that half of released prisoners were rearrested. Studies conducted by the Department of Justice, however, indicated that of a sample of young offenders paroled in 1978, 69 percent were rearrested by 1984.[10] In another study of released prisoners, the Department of Justice reported that of those released in 1983, 63 percent were rearrested by 1986.[11] The recidivism rate was higher for males than females, for blacks than whites, for young rather than old and for those with greater rather than fewer prior arrests.[12]

PRISON COSTS

Figure 15 lists the cost per day for incarcerating inmates in Georgia from 1960 to 1989. In 1960 the cost per inmate per day was $2.13 and by 1970 this more than doubled to $5.68. The outlay nearly tripled to $14.73 in 1980 and by 1989 it soared to $39.82 per day.

This current cost per day translates into $14,534 per year for nearly 19,000 inmates which in turn costs the state $276 million a year. Considering a recidivism rate of at least 60%, this means that a substantial proportion of this money accomplished little in terms of rehabilitation. The costs associated with incarcerating juvenile offenders is nearly twice as great as for adult offenders. The Department of Justice indicates that for Georgia the average cost per juvenile resident for one year was $25,500.

It needs to be pointed out that all of the figures reported are operating costs (salaries, utilities, food, clothing and medical) and does not include capital expenditures (the cost of building the institution, major repairs or new equipment). Finally, the cost per day for prisoners under the sentence of death is $62.52 in Georgia or nearly $23,000 per year.

SUMMARY

The information from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Corrections present a picture of growing frustration and futility in solving crime. An increasing prison population, overcrowded facilities, and skyrocketing costs associated with the criminal justice system are draining the state of much needed resources. The thousands of dollars being spent on just one inmate is disturbing, but the fact that the vast majority of released inmates continue a life of crime underscores the futility of continuing to invest scarce resources that could be spent on schools, hospitals, parks, libraries, roads, and environmental problems.

Clearly the solution to the crime problem lies not in the area of prison rehabilitation (restoring an offender to a life of noncriminal activity) but rather one of prevention. The root causes of crime must be sought out and dealt with, rather than focusing on hardened criminal offenders for whom it may be too late. For example, all delinquency research points to the importance of strong functioning families, cohesive neighborhoods, meaningful school experiences, and the role of nondelinquent friends. The family has been referred to as the keystone of society. When a child feels loved by his or her parents, this bond becomes a basic barrier to crime. Secondly, students who experience academic, social and emotional success in school rarely turn to a life of crime. The school is currently seen as one of the key socializing forces in the life of a child. Students who experience frustration and failure in the elementary grades may be doomed to a life of frustration and failure.

A child mirrors his or her friends. Delinquency and adult crime are social activities, performed in the presence of others. For this reason, safe neighborhoods play a critically important role in assisting parents in raising their children by allowing them greater control over the selection of their acquaintances and activities. Thus, crime prevention begins at home, in the neighborhood and in school.

One-third of all prison inmates come from single female parent households and the number of births to unwed mothers is increasing. In 1988, 29.6 percent of all births in Georgia were to unwed mothers. The figure for white women was 12.3 percent and a staggering 61.9 percent for black women. Many of these children are born to women who lack the necessary education and job skills

to compete in a fast paced, changing marketplace. As a result many of these women and children live below the poverty level with little chance or hope of escape. Children from this type of environment tend to run a greater chance of getting in trouble with the police and ending up in prison. The long term situation in the City of Atlanta will remain problematical because if it were not for births to unwed black women the City of Atlanta would be losing population.

Reducing crime is a long and tedious process that took decades to develop and it will not be solved overnight. It will take a concerted effort on the part of parents, teachers, ministers, relatives, friends and neighbors to reduce crime.

Perhaps the least significant people in this model of prevention are the police. Unfortunately, for many it is easier to call the police after a crime occurs than to take an active part in molding and teaching a child well before the advent of criminal behavior. Additional reports on this subject will be developed as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. Beck, A. J., and Shipley, B., "Recidivism of Prisoners", Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report. Washington D.C., April, 1989.

2. Index crimes are defined as follows:

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

FORCIBLE RAPE is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

ROBBERY is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon in used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

BURGLARY is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

LARCENY is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

ARSON is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

3. In 1989 Georgia had 38 metropolitan and 121 nonmetropolitan counties and eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA'S). The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent counties which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas have either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Areas population of at least 100,000.

4. Vital Statistics of the United States. U.S. National Center for Health Statistics of the United States. Washington D.C.: 1989.

5. Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986. U. S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, D.C.: 1988.

6. Elliott, D.S., and Ageton, S. "Reconciling Race and Class Differences in Self-Reported and Official Estimates of Delinquency," American Sociological Review. Volume 45, pages 95-110. 1988.

7. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1989 (109th edition). U. S. Bureau of the Census. Washington D.C.: 1989.

8. "Prisoners In 1988," Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, D.C.: 1989.

9. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1988. U. S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, D.C.: 1989.

10. "Prison Rule Violators," Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report. U. S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, D.C.: 1989.

11. "Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983," Bureau of Justice Statistics. U. S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, D.C.: 1989.

12. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1988. U. S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, D.C.: 1989.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the following people for their assistance in preparing this report: Ivery D. Clifton, Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, The University of Georgia; and, Hank Pinyan, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Corrections, Atlanta, GA.

Special thanks to Sue Boatright and Valerie Ford for their assistance in producing the maps and graphs.

SOURCES OF DATA

Table 1: Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1988. **Georgia Crime Information Center**, Decatur, Georgia.

Figure 1: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1988, **U. S. Dept. of Justice**. Washington, D.C., and, Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1988, **Georgia Crime Information Center**, Decatur, Georgia.

Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6: **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1988. U. S. Dept. of Justice**. Washington, D.C.

Figure 7: Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1988. **Georgia Crime Information Center**, Decatur, Georgia.

Figure 8: "Prisoners In 1988," Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, 1989. **U. S. Dept. of Justice**. Washington, D.C.

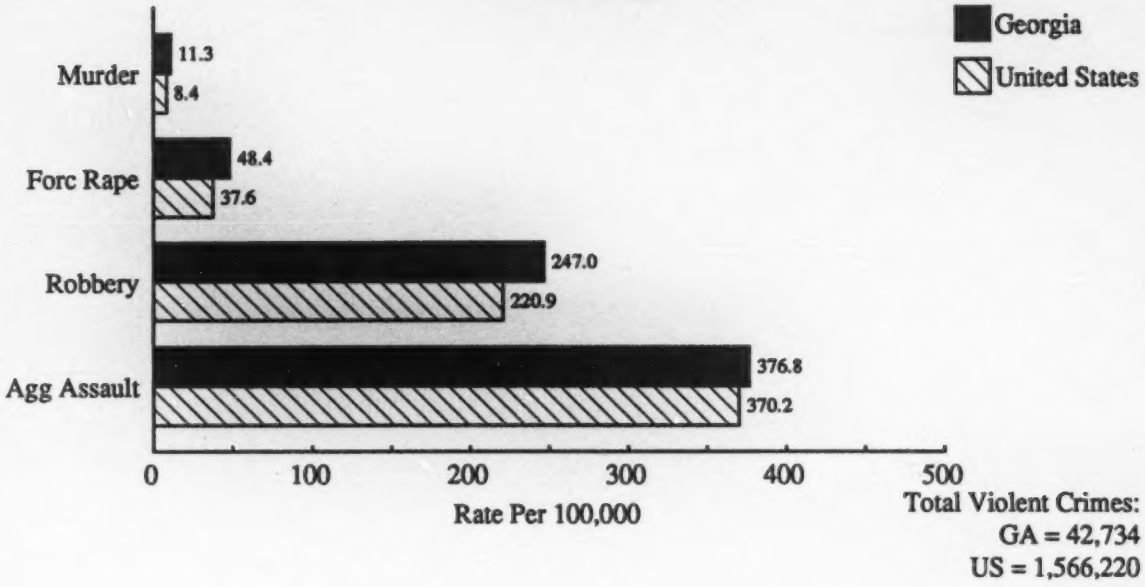
Figures 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15: Annual Reports, 1980-1988. **Georgia Department of Corrections**. Atlanta, Georgia.

Figure 12: "Capital Punishment, 1988," Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, 1989. **U. S. Department of Justice**. Washington, D.C.

Figure 1

1988 INDEX CRIME RATES

Violent Crimes

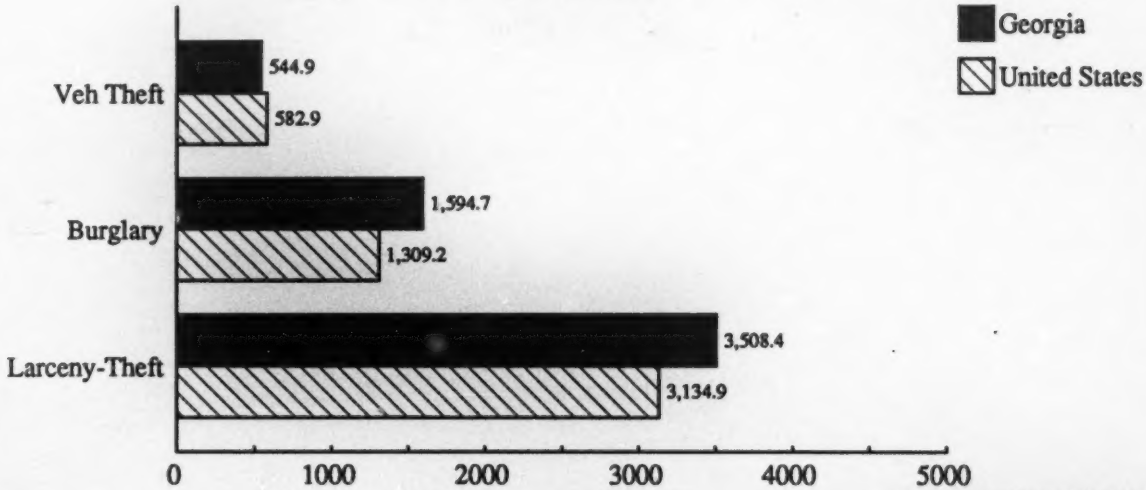


Total Violent Crimes:
GA = 42,734
US = 1,566,220

Figure 1A

1988 INDEX CRIME RATES

Property Crimes



Total Property Crimes:
GA = 354,395
US = 12,356,900

Figure 2
CRIME INDEX IN SELECTED U.S. CITIES

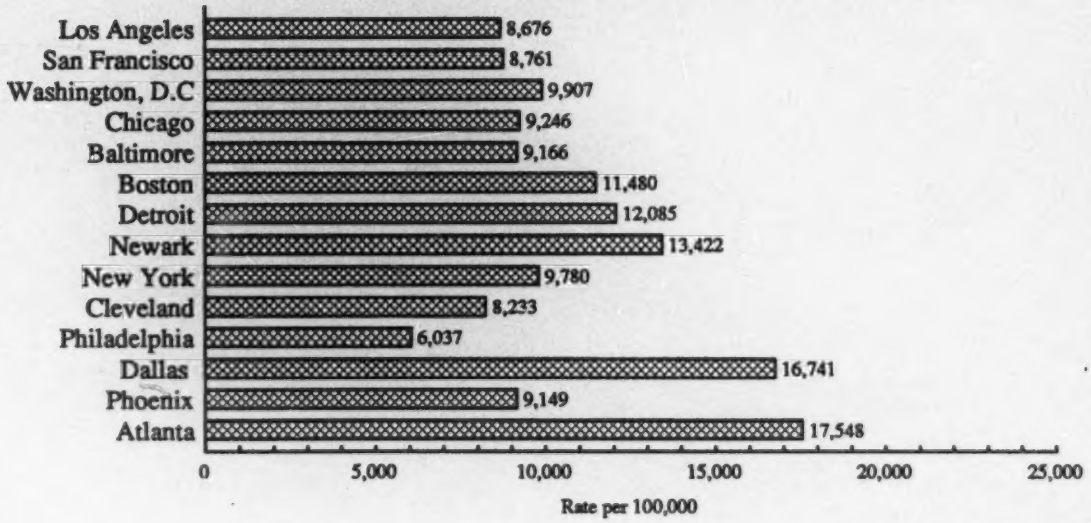
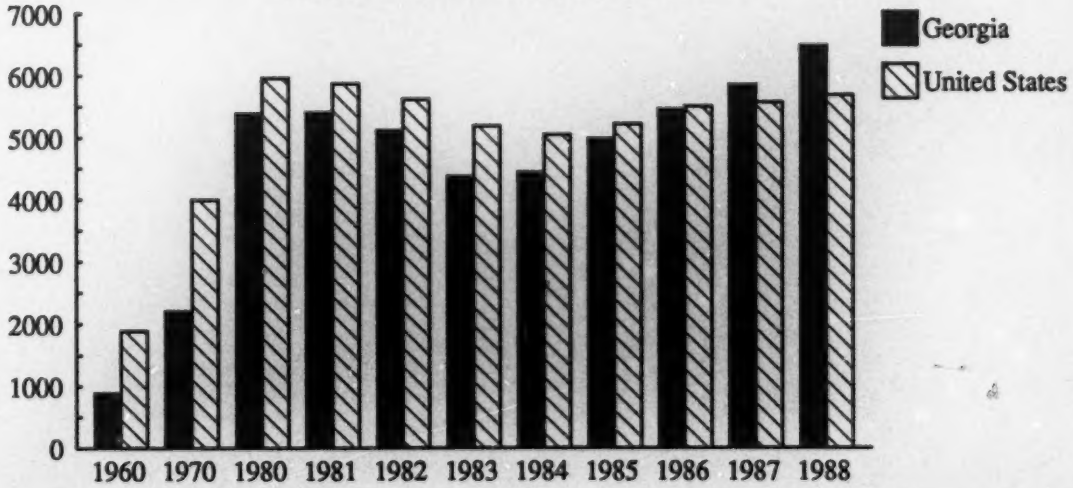


Figure 3
TOTAL CRIME RATE: 1960 - 1988
UNITED STATES & GEORGIA



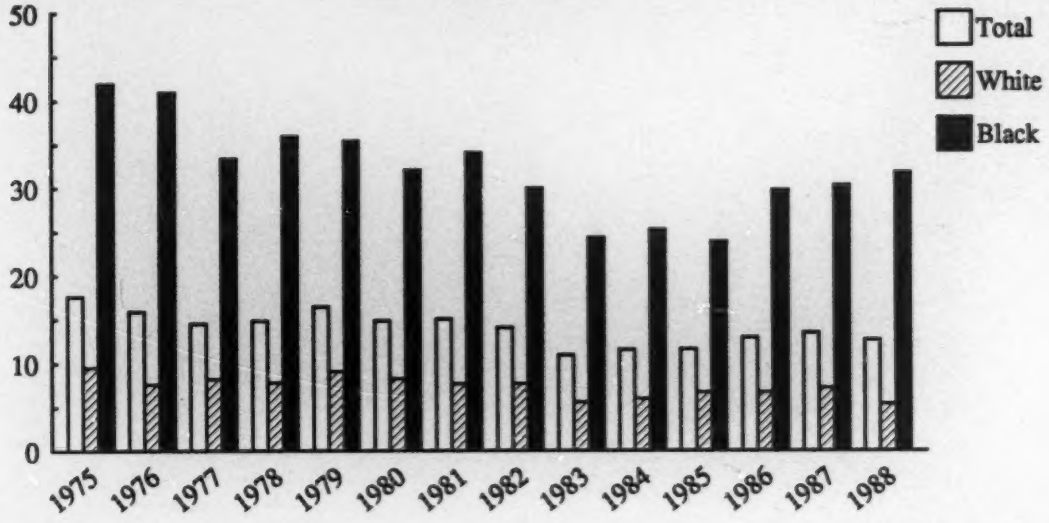
1960 Crime Rate:
GA = 886.0
US = 1,887.0

1988 Crime Rate:
GA = 6,453.3
US = 5,664.2

Figure 4

HOMICIDE RATE IN GEORGIA, BY RACE

1975 - 1988



1988 Homicide Rates:
Total = 12.6
White = 5.4
Black = 31.7

Figure 5

HOMICIDE RATE IN SELECTED U.S. CITIES
1988

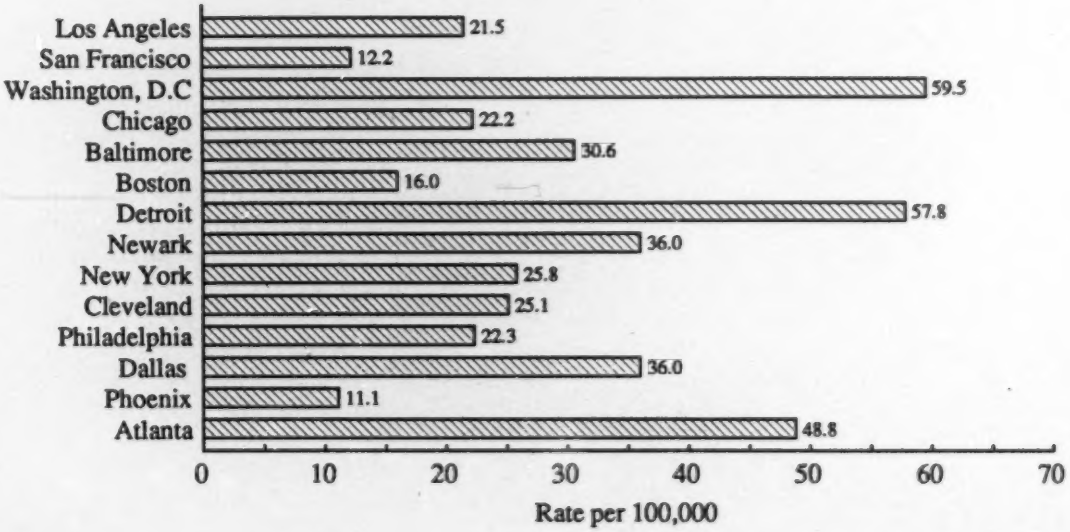


Figure 6

CRIME IN GEORGIA: 1980 - 1988

VIOLENT & PROPERTY CRIMES

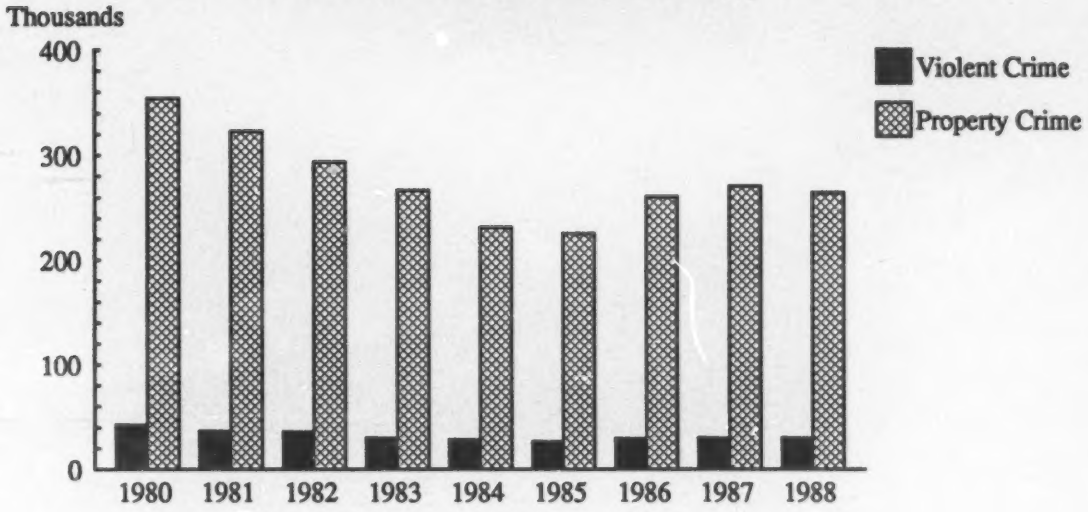


Figure 7

CRIME RATE: 1988

RATE PER 100,000

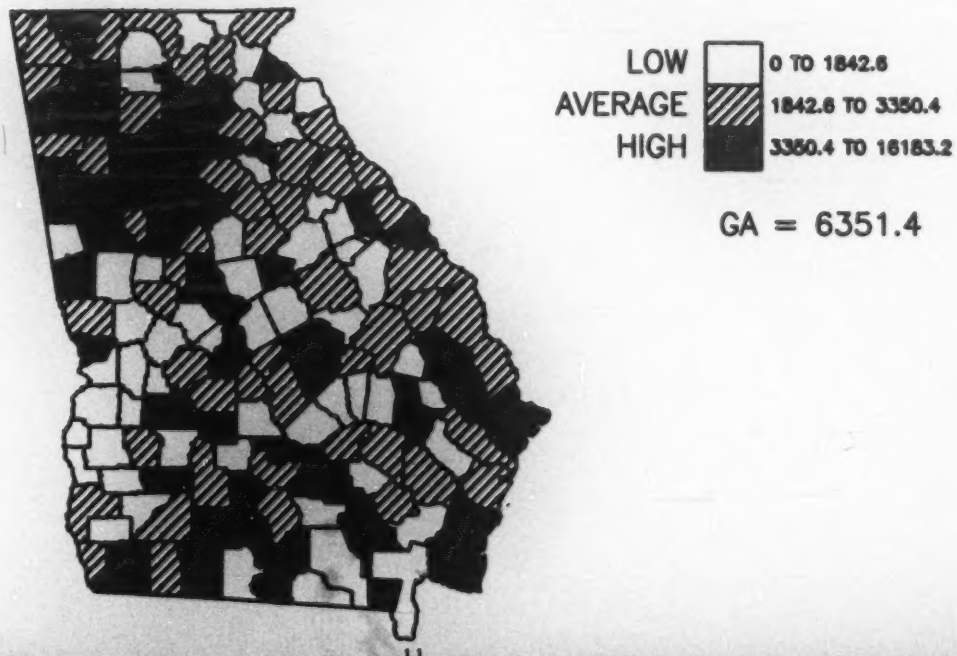
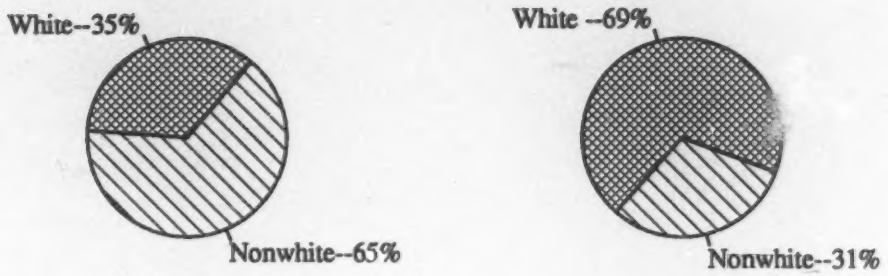


Figure 8

ARRESTS BY RACE: 1988



GEORGIA

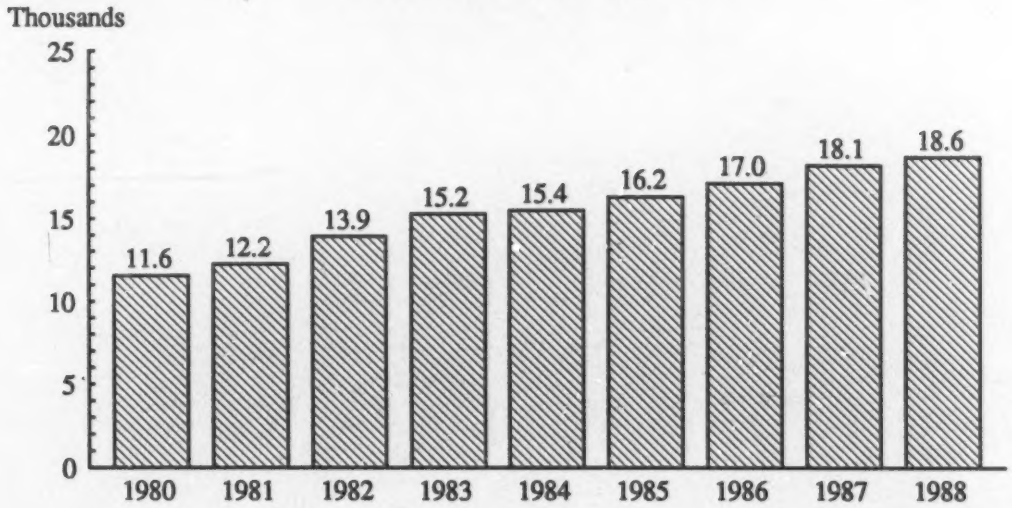
UNITED STATES

Total Arrests:
GA = 67,002
US = 10,149,896

Figure 9

AVERAGE DAILY PRISON POPULATION

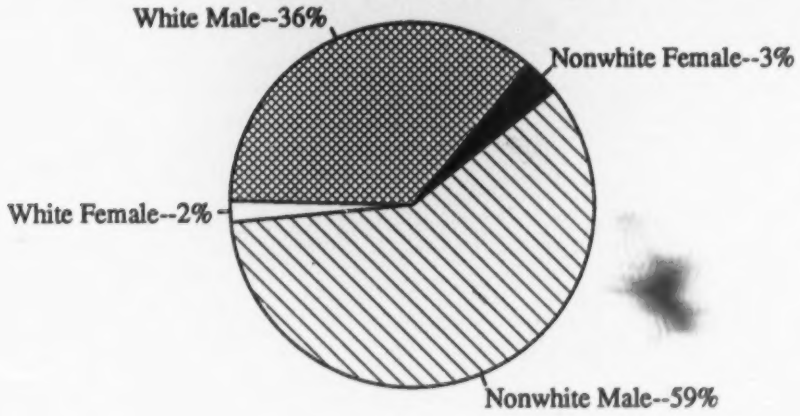
GEORGIA: 1980 - 1988



1980-1988 60.3% increase

Figure 10

INMATE PROFILE BY RACE & SEX
GEORGIA: 1988

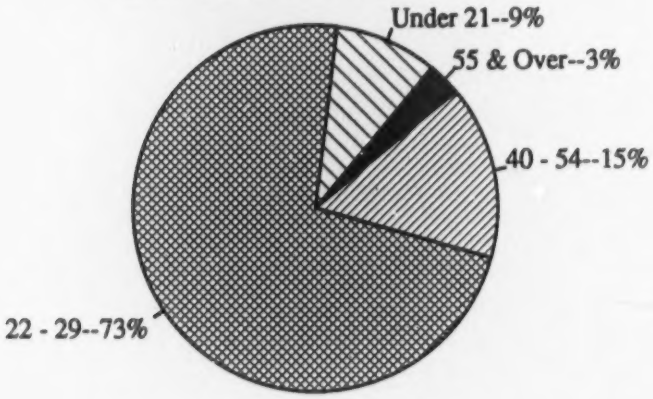


Females:
White = 355
Nonwhite = 601

Males:
White = 6,673
Nonwhite = 11,072

Figure 11

INMATE PROFILE BY AGE
GEORGIA: 1988

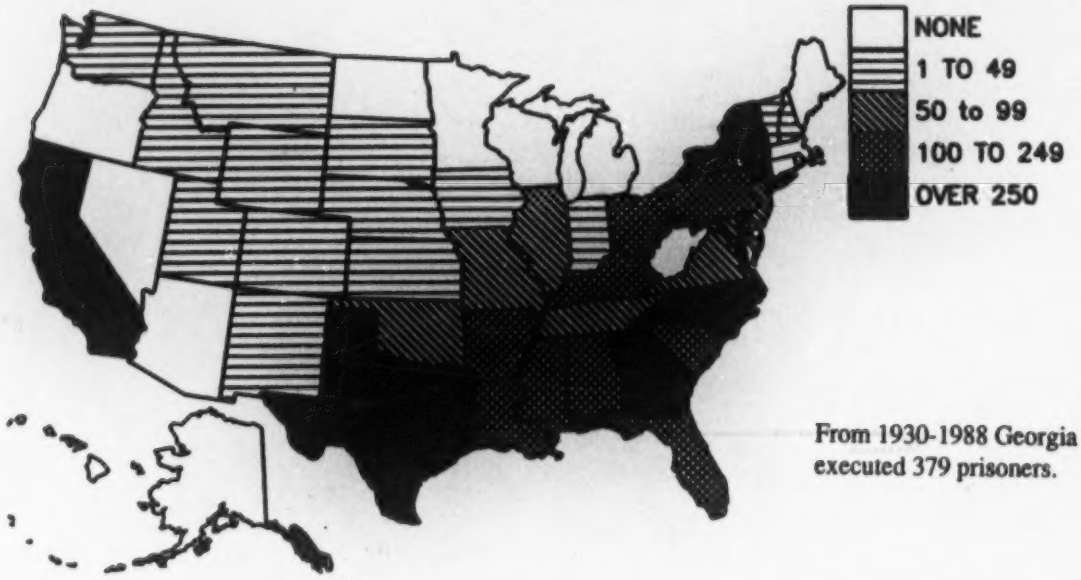


Average Age = 31.15

Figure 12

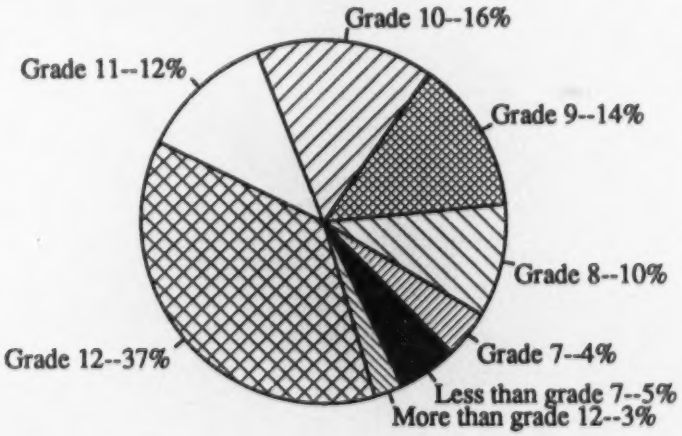
NUMBER OF PERSONS EXECUTED

1930–1988



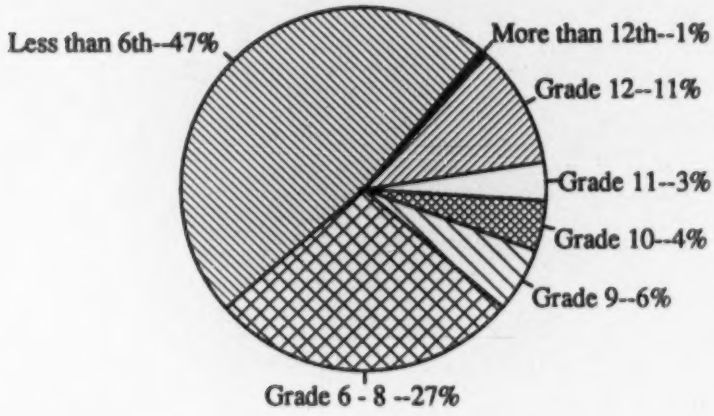
From 1930-1988 Georgia has executed 379 prisoners.

Figure 13
GEORGIA INMATE PROFILE BY SELF-REPORTED EDUCATION LEVEL: 1988



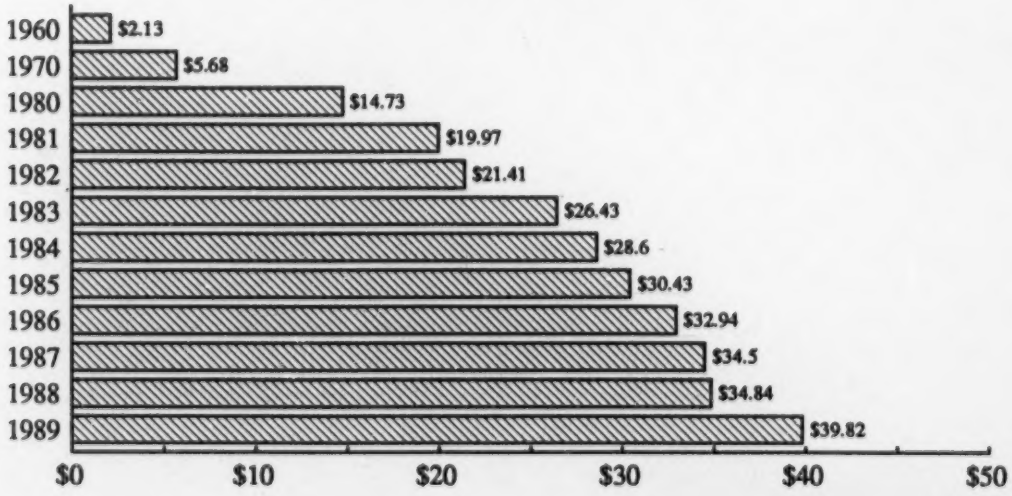
Average Education Level = 10.1

Figure 14
GEORGIA INMATE PROFILE BY FUNCTIONAL READING LEVEL: 1988



Average Functional Reading Level = 6.74

Figure 15
GEORGIA COST PER INMATE PER DAY
(Excluding Capital Outlay)



Cost per day for prisoners under the sentence of death is $62.52.

Table 1

Index Crimes Reported: 1988

	Violent Crimes				Property Crimes							
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	1988 Total	Percent Change 1987-88	1988 Rate per 100,000	1 Rank of Rate
APPLING	0	1	5	26	119	262	12	0	425	16.1	2442.1	77
ATKINSON	1	0	5	6	33	16	17	1	79	102.6	1215.2	126
BACON	2	2	10	26	107	211	20	1	379	10.8	343.8	153
BAKER	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	-80.0	25.0	156
BALDWIN	2	15	62	157	570	1069	64	5	1944	15.1	4862.7	32
BANKS	0	0	0	5	57	54	12	2	130	41.3	1331.3	123
• BARROW	3	8	6	48	272	458	65	4	864	-6.5	3513.9	49
BARTOW	1	7	34	44	575	798	160	5	1624	31.5	3558.8	48
BEN HILL	1	5	17	63	276	504	48	4	918	7.0	4981.3	30
BERRIEN	0	4	6	28	93	222	23	7	383	17.5	2596.4	72
• BIBB	22	91	340	620	2881	7486	727	30	12197	8.4	7642.9	8
BLECKLEY	0	0	4	21	98	80	6	0	209	164.6	1877.3	104
BRANTLEY	0	1	1	12	37	92	13	4	160	2.6	1476.8	118
BROOKS	2	2	11	23	96	105	12	0	251	172.8	1514.2	114
BRYAN	0	2	17	35	136	287	22	1	500	20.2	3641.1	44
BULLOCH	0	7	31	130	394	1160	54	8	1784	25.0	4772.2	33
BURKE	0	6	17	47	158	246	25	2	501	-7.4	2351.9	81
• BUTTS	1	4	2	14	109	156	34	1	321	17.6	2032.0	95
CALHOUN	0	1	1	10	47	36	3	2	100	33.3	1809.3	107
CAMDEN	0	9	16	61	207	485	65	11	854	-1.7	5647.4	25
CANDLER	0	0	2	7	37	27	2	0	75	31.6	922.5	132
CARROLL	3	18	33	188	874	2027	202	17	3362	6.8	5235.0	29
• CATOOSA	1	14	17	41	325	943	108	9	1458	21.2	3455.5	52
CHARLTON	0	0	8	6	43	73	11	1	142	-14.5	1648.9	111
• CHATHAM	26	156	566	602	3990	9474	703	79	15596	-0.2	7168.9	11
• CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0	0	4	33	51	3	1	92	26.0	396.6	152
CHATTOOGA	1	0	9	26	176	366	80	4	662	21.5	2968.3	61
• CHEROKEE	4	15	16	105	646	1184	194	5	2169	-8.8	3057.6	59
• CLARKE	2	55	106	267	1640	3199	250	23	5542	32.9	6946.1	14
CLAY	1	0	1	4	2	15	4	1	28	47.4	733.2	138
• CLAYTON	11	82	415	542	3029	9689	1354	27	14149	26.4	7711.8	7
CLINCH	0	0	1	2	15	14	2	0	34	-42.4	492.6	147
• COBB	32	171	654	809	6304	14371	2578	84	25003	18.7	6949.2	13
COFFEE	6	14	27	119	249	760	101	12	1288	-2.1	4319.5	37
COLQUITT	7	16	57	110	534	705	74	6	1509	-6.3	3999.6	39
• COLUMBIA	3	15	40	81	476	833	83	5	1536	-3.8	2661.3	71
COOK	4	3	33	33	169	298	29	2	571	14.4	3963.1	40
• COWETA	4	6	22	49	476	910	82	4	1553	-11.2	3495.1	51
CRAWFORD	0	1	2	5	39	42	7	0	96	-39.6	978.6	131
CRISP	2	11	49	236	462	1085	76	11	1932	12.6	9156.8	4
• DADE	2	3	6	19	93	129	37	2	291	55.6	2136.1	89
DAWSON	1	0	3	28	150	202	39	1	424	41.3	7639.6	9
DECATUR	1	4	23	105	335	509	39	2	1018	15.4	3619.2	46
• DEKALB	31	328	1917	943	11502	28228	5901	96	48946	7.8	9230.0	3
DODGE	0	4	7	29	113	173	18	3	347	45.8	1955.4	102
DOOLY	2	0	2	25	92	96	13	1	231	-9.1	1996.2	99
• DOUGHERTY	29	98	450	450	3615	4696	378	33	9749	19.1	8635.6	5
• DOUGLAS	6	23	51	92	854	1660	243	15	2944	3.2	3769.3	41
EARLY	1	3	8	70	84	165	12	0	343	15.5	2437.5	78
ECHOLS	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	11	37.5	430.4	151
• EFFINGHAM	0	4	5	45	177	294	30	6	561	29.9	2533.0	74
ELBERT	2	3	3	41	226	326	23	4	628	44.4	3153.1	57
EMANUEL	4	16	22	60	177	228	30	5	542	12.9	2375.5	80
EVANS	0	0	0	6	15	30	4	0	55	-25.7	599.8	145
FANNIN	1	1	3	31	136	176	24	11	383	5.8	2492.0	75
• FAYETTE	1	8	7	43	394	878	58	6	1395	7.9	2489.8	76
FLOYD	8	18	86	160	1175	2103	279	22	3851	6.3	4659.9	35
• FORSYTH	3	6	1	59	391	1058	131	9	1658	7.7	4520.4	36
FRANKLIN	2	3	3	44	123	148	34	1	358	30.7	2184.0	88
• FULTON	243	888	6989	10029	20668	51489	11802	98	102206	5.9	16183.2	1
GILMER	0	0	5	4	72	94	29	1	205	2.0	1653.0	110
GLASCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0.0	158
GLYNN	7	82	228	521	1569	3002	341	21	5771	37.6	9786.8	2
GORDON	5	7	12	28	373	703	124	7	1259	8.2	3703.8	43
GRADY	1	6	11	50	217	184	22	6	497	18.1	2316.8	83
GREENE	2	3	6	10	111	109	6	6	253	30.4	2002.5	98
• GWINNETT	2	78	197	500	3790	10562	1337	88	16554	14.3	6124.2	20
HABERSHAM	0	0	3	8	34	117	13	0	175	90.2	635.4	143
HALL	4	21	77	234	1187	3308	425	23	5279	23.6	6145.3	19
HANCOCK	0	1	0	1	9	11	0	0	22	46.7	213.8	154
HARALSON	1	4	12	75	236	335	70	0	733	21.6	3732.4	42
HARRIS	1	4	8	20	222	249	32	0	536	26.1	2844.9	66
HART	0	5	2	46	142	154	15	4	368	27.3	1842.6	106
HEARD	0	0	1	0	61	23	5	0	90	-15.1	1204.2	128
• HENRY	6	10	30	51	494	1087	139	2	1819	19.8	3622.8	45
• HOUSTON	7	32	148	383	1240	3137	279	13	5239	2.3	5916.0	22
IRWIN	0	4	9	37	72	186	12	3	323	5.9	3323.7	54
• JACKSON	2	8	4	83	253	380	79	10	819	44.4	2920.7	64
JASPER	1	0	6	2	38	27	2	1	77	-7.2	836.0	136
JEFF DAVIS	0	0	4	9	92	146	6	1	258	5.3	2006.4	97
JEFFERSON	2	2	10	33	124	117	15	2	305	34.4	1556.8	112
JENKINS	0	1	5	17	74	116	2	0	215	19.4	2258.9	86
JOHNSON	3	1	0	18	21	18	4	2	67	-13.0	721.3	139
• JONES	2	3	6	14	131	128	22	1	307	-6.1	1508.7	115
LAMAR	3	9	5	61	99	189	24	3	393	28.0	2955.8	62

Table 1 (Continued)

Index Crimes Reported: 1988

	Violent Crimes				Property Crimes							
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	1988 Total	Percent Change 1987-88	1988 Rate per 100,000	1 Rank of Rate
LANIER	2	1	6	29	70	102	7	1	218	11.2	3589.7	47
LAURENS	1	8	86	146	387	1191	73	11	1903	30.9	4671.7	34
* LEE	0	2	2	24	114	140	11	0	293	46.5	1701.5	108
LIBERTY	5	14	31	100	359	1076	92	6	1683	-16.9	3215.8	55
LINCOLN	1	0	1	5	72	65	2	0	146	41.7	1963.2	101
LONG	1	0	0	1	33	35	12	0	82	1071.4	1499.4	116
LOWNDES	13	39	131	213	1389	3167	254	16	5222	-24.2	6830.1	15
LUMPKIN	1	2	0	21	115	117	22	1	279	43.8	2336.3	82
MACON	2	1	12	44	153	182	20	0	414	29.8	2711.4	69
* MADISON	0	1	1	7	122	133	19	0	283	-2.4	1389.5	122
MARION	0	1	1	4	9	8	3	0	26	-42.2	469.1	150
* MCDUFFIE	1	0	3	2	61	96	15	0	178	-18.0	6100.1	21
MCINTOSH	0	1	3	8	71	83	6	0	172	-13.6	1985.9	100
MERIWETHER	0	0	2	3	47	51	6	0	109	-6.0	477.0	148
MILLER	0	0	1	7	14	19	4	0	45	32.4	593.0	146
MITCHELL	2	4	18	61	201	384	43	0	713	12.5	3063.4	58
MONROE	1	6	10	72	158	439	47	1	734	10.7	4222.3	38
MONTGOMERY	1	0	2	2	25	13	1	1	45	350.0	610.8	144
MORGAN	0	2	8	15	139	165	21	1	351	61.0	2692.5	70
MURRAY	1	1	2	15	206	389	76	3	693	80.5	2785.4	68
* MUSCOGEE	21	66	449	355	3053	6852	669	60	11525	21.1	6355.3	18
* NEWTON	5	9	48	125	602	1306	87	14	2196	9.6	5444.7	27
* OCONEE	0	2	1	5	63	41	8	1	121	-18.8	718.7	140
OGLETHORPE	1	1	0	12	82	118	9	3	226	68.7	2296.5	84
* PAULDING	0	7	6	57	423	440	113	5	1051	28.2	3176.0	56
* PEACH	0	5	6	25	87	180	22	0	325	-11.4	1479.2	117
PICKENS	0	0	0	2	44	46	10	1	103	43.1	802.8	137
PIERCE	0	1	6	18	94	148	13	1	281	30.1	2033.3	94
PIKE	1	3	0	2	73	59	5	0	143	88.2	1329.9	124
POLK	1	8	12	46	359	328	68	5	827	-5.4	2432.4	79
PULASKI	2	1	3	17	55	102	11	3	194	-4.0	2010.2	96
PUTNAM	0	0	4	12	119	113	5	0	253	63.2	2125.0	90
QUITMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0	158
RABUN	1	1	0	19	107	88	24	1	241	-8.0	2090.4	92
RANDOLPH	0	5	3	14	51	78	3	1	155	50.5	1468.4	119
* RICHMOND	32	114	757	554	4699	7206	974	38	14374	31.1	7093.6	12
* ROCKDALE	3	17	41	165	717	1846	151	7	2947	11.7	5342.6	28
SCHLEY	0	1	0	11	15	14	4	0	45	-16.7	1206.8	127
SCREVEN	0	4	1	19	82	163	15	2	286	24.9	1844.6	105
SEMINOLE	1	0	4	24	41	122	8	0	200	8.1	1909.9	103
* SPALDING	13	23	79	237	888	2158	190	6	3594	12.2	6713.4	16
STEPHENS	1	10	5	42	264	409	51	2	784	49.3	3501.7	50
STEWART	1	1	0	12	21	22	4	0	61	-39.0	1062.3	130
SUMTER	2	9	41	147	376	940	37	12	1564	4.8	4910.8	31
TALBOT	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	-91.2	44.1	155
TALIAFERRO	0	0	0	0	17	11	2	0	30	20.0	1556.8	113
TATTNALL	2	1	4	12	86	80	13	2	200	7.5	8492.6	6
TAYLOR	1	0	2	19	31	28	5	1	87	-14.7	1070.8	129
TELFAIR	1	0	0	4	75	69	15	0	164	-12.8	1393.5	121
TERRELL	1	2	7	18	101	136	4	5	274	22.9	2117.8	91
THOMAS	5	9	77	147	602	1326	127	8	2301	6.4	5539.8	26
TIFT	7	42	119	315	715	1435	118	11	2762	16.7	7469.7	10
TOOMBS	3	2	7	20	114	201	15	1	363	35.4	1444.4	120
TOWNS	0	0	0	0	22	4	3	0	29	-9.4	471.9	149
TREUTLEN	0	2	5	29	76	92	6	6	216	86.2	3350.4	53
TROUP	10	13	54	252	875	2110	144	7	3465	-0.3	6411.0	17
TURNER	0	0	8	21	42	91	8	1	171	-10.5	1664.1	109
TWIGGS	0	0	0	2	38	29	5	0	74	4.2	711.3	141
UNION	1	0	1	1	39	51	6	0	99	141.5	904.5	134
UPSON	2	5	10	66	230	445	42	2	802	19.7	2946.5	63
* WALKER	3	10	13	94	518	902	152	14	1706	9.6	2884.2	65
* WALTON	6	8	18	44	389	577	68	6	1116	-1.0	2979.2	60
WARE	4	11	87	150	545	1378	62	14	2251	10.5	5649.8	24
WARREN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	-50.0	14.6	157
WASHINGTON	0	5	14	47	110	259	16	2	453	6.1	2218.1	87
WAYNE	1	1	3	29	160	259	14	1	468	32.6	2043.1	93
WEBSTER	0	0	0	2	5	7	1	1	16	-59.0	651.7	142
WHEELER	1	0	0	9	19	20	0	2	51	27.5	907.0	133
WHITE	1	1	0	9	90	168	22	0	291	37.9	2537.5	73
WHITFIELD	2	20	53	232	1055	2454	387	12	4215	16.5	5841.8	23
WILCOX	0	0	7	3	38	15	4	3	70	32.1	851.2	135
WILKES	3	3	2	15	99	130	14	0	266	2.7	2267.3	85
WILKINSON	1	0	1	17	58	64	4	1	146	20.7	1282.5	125
WORTH	3	6	14	31	192	318	18	2	584	22.2	2830.0	67
STATE AGENCY	2	84	133	172	538	387	155	53	1444	0.4		
GEORGIA	705	3029	15443	23557	99711	219367	34071	1246	397129	10.7	6351.4	

* Metropolitan County

1
Rank: 1 = highest (range, 1-158)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

NOTE: These figures solely reflect reports of incidence of crime by law enforcement agencies in each county to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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Douglas C. Bachtel, Editor
Extension Rural Sociologist
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
The University of Georgia
Hoke Smith Annex
Athens, Georgia 30602
(404) 542-8940 or
GIST 241-8940
Or
Your Local County Extension Office

AUTHORS:

Dean G. Rojek
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

and

Douglas C. Bachtel
Extension Rural Sociologist
Cooperative Extension Service
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

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C. Wayne Jordan, Director

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GEORGIA'S CHANGING POLITICAL LANDSCAPE: INCREASED PARTISAN COMPETITION IN GEORGIA

by

Charles S. Bullock, III
and
Douglas C. Bachtel

INTRODUCTION

Georgia has remained one of the staunchest bulwarks of Democratic political power in the once solid South. Only Arkansas continued its unbroken loyalty to the Democratic party longer than Georgia. From 1868 through the election of John Kennedy in 1960, Georgia consistently cast its presidential votes for the Democratic nominee. Further, Georgia and Mississippi remain the last two Southern states not to have elected a Republican governor since Reconstruction. Indeed, only one Georgia Republican, Mack Mattingly, has won a statewide election in modern times and he lost his 1986 reelection bid.

Despite a general reluctance to vote for Republican candidates, Georgians, like other Southerners, regularly vote for Republicans in presidential elections. Since supporting Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee in 1964, Georgia's electoral votes have gone to Republican candidates in 1964, 1972, 1984 and 1988. Barry Goldwater's 1964 victory in Georgia was accompanied by the first Republican to be elected to Congress in this century as Howard "Bo" Callaway won the open-seat contest in the Third District (Columbus and Warner Robbins). In 1968, however, Georgians supported George Wallace who was running on the American Independent party ticket, and in 1976 and 1980 former governor Jimmy Carter carried his home state.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING IN GEORGIA

Over the last generation Georgia's voting behavior in presidential elections has been similar to that of the rest of the Deep South. The one disparity is that Georgia supported Carter in 1980. Carter carried all Southern states except Virginia when elected in 1976; his rejection in 1980, however, was by a comparable margin. Running against Reagan in 1980, Carter only retained the support of his home state. Despite rejection in the rest of the South, Carter's strength in Georgia was broad based, as he carried all but 13 counties in 1980 (see Tables 1 and 1A). Of those Carter lost, Figure 1 shows six are in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area[1] (Clayton, Cobb, Douglas,

Fayette, Gwinnett and Rockdale). In 1980, Reagan's best showing in the state came in Fayette County where he polled 63 percent of the vote.

The next two Democratic presidential nominees (Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis) received fewer votes than Carter. In fact, 129 counties supported both Reagan in 1984 and Bush in 1988 (see Figures 2 and 3). Of the 140 counties in which black Georgians constitute less than the majority, Republican presidential candidates carried all but 13 of them in both 1984 and 1988. Thus, more than 90 percent of the 140 predominantly white counties were in the Republican column in both of the last presidential elections. In contrast, of the 19 majority black counties, only Burke, Jefferson and Terrell voted Republican both times.

Figure 4 shows Republican presidential voting patterns for Georgia counties during the 1980s. Twenty counties never voted Republican during the decade. All of these counties except for Fulton and Peach are nonmetropolitan. Most of the counties lie in the Black Belt[2] and as of 1980, 14 of the 20 counties were predominantly black. The consistency with which these counties have voted Democratic in presidential elections is in keeping with general patterns of black voter preferences, which have been above 80 percent Democratic in presidential elections beginning with 1964.

There were nine counties which voted only once for a GOP presidential candidate during the decade. Three of these counties are metropolitan -- Bibb, Clarke and DeKalb. The other six -- Mitchell, Pulaski, Randolph, Taylor, Telfair, and Washington -- are nonmetropolitan Black Belt counties.

Republican strength was most pronounced in counties with a markedly different profile than traditional Democratic counties. Four consistently Republican counties were in the mountains (Catoosa, Dade, Fannin, and Walker). A second area of GOP support was the high income, high growth counties of suburbia. Of the 18 counties in the Atlanta metropolitan area, six voted for Republican presidents throughout the 1980s while ten others went for Republican nominees twice. The other four counties -- Colquitt, Decatur, Lee and Lowndes -- which supported Republican presidential nominees throughout the decade were in Southwest Georgia. One of these, Lee, is a bedroom community for Albany. The most common pattern for Georgia counties was to support Republican presidential candidates in two of the three contests.

Republican presidential nominees have done relatively well in metropolitan counties. In 1988 Bush carried 33 metropolitan counties compared to five for Dukakis. Four years earlier, Reagan won 35 metropolitan counties. Reagan won 63 percent of the vote in these counties compared with 60 percent statewide. In contrast, Bush carried 60 percent of the metropolitan vote which matched his statewide figure. While these two Republicans did equally well in Georgia, by 1988 Republican votes were broadly distributed across the state. In addition, Georgia metropolitan areas' contribution was less significant to the overall pattern.

OTHER OFFICES

There has been a sharp separation between Republican presidential success and support for GOP candidates for other offices. Except for 1966 when Bo Callaway polled a plurality of the vote, no Republican gubernatorial candidate has provided a serious challenge. Callaway, despite being the leading vote-getter in 1966, did not become governor since Georgia law requires that the governor poll a majority. The overwhelmingly Democratic legislature, which was responsible for choosing the governor when no one received a majority, elected the Democratic nominee, Lester Maddox, who had trailed Callaway by 3,039 votes.

Georgia has settled into a pattern in which governors serve eight years, with reelection coming against modest opposition either in the primary or the general election. Consequently, there was but one significant Republican gubernatorial candidacy during the 1980s. In 1982 Bob Bell won 37 percent of the vote in his effort against Joe Frank Harris. While Bell was not a serious threat to Harris statewide, Figure 5 shows he carried five counties, including four in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Three of these -- Cobb, DeKalb (Bell's home) and Gwinnett -- are among the largest in the Atlanta area. The only nonmetropolitan county he carried was Bulloch.

The one GOP statewide success came in 1980 when political novice Mack Mattingly upset four-term incumbent Herman Talmadge. Mattingly's Senate election was the result of a remarkably strong showing in a handful of urban counties. Mattingly overcame the traditional Talmadge rural support by polling 71 percent of the vote in Cobb, 69 percent in DeKalb, 68 percent in Gwinnett and 67 percent in Fayette. As seen in Figure 6, Mattingly carried another seven Atlanta area counties by smaller margins. He received 62 percent of the Atlanta area vote, 11 points above his showing in the rest of the state. Overall, Mattingly took only 29 counties, thus illustrating the potential significance of Atlanta's support. Georgia had come a long way from the period prior to 1962 when in Democratic primaries, the urban vote could be easily canceled out by the county-unit votes of small, rural counties.[3]

The high point for the GOP at the state level proved to be

the 1980 election. Another non-active candidate, Mike Hicks, who only managed to receive 20 percent of the vote, faced Sam Nunn in 1984. Two years later Guy Davis, a GOP nominee who complained about the lukewarm support among even his own party leadership, received 29 percent of the vote against incumbent Governor Joe Frank Harris. Also in 1986, Mattingly lost his reelection bid by the same 51-49 margin by which he had ended Talmadge's career six years earlier.

Mattingly had begun the election as almost a prohibitive favorite, but pursued a campaign strategy which resulted in such dissipation of support that he was nosed out by five-term Congressman Wyche Fowler. While Mattingly failed in his reelection bid, he carried more counties than in his initial election. He won 37 counties in 1986 which he had lost six years earlier while losing seven counties in 1986 that had supported him in 1980. Despite losing, Mattingly increased the proportion of counties he carried to more than one-third, posting a majority in 59 counties, including 12 in the Atlanta metropolitan area as shown in Figure 7.

The difference between a narrow victory in 1986 and a narrow loss in the reelection bid is traceable to the difference in Mattingly's support in the key Atlanta metro counties. For example, his share of the vote in Cobb County dropped by more than seven points while in DeKalb County his share of the vote plummeted from 69 to 45 percent. Fulton County, where Talmadge had traditionally done poorly and in which Mattingly received 57 percent of the vote in 1980, gave him only 34 percent of the 1986 vote. Mattingly's showing in Fulton County in his reelection bid was his sixth poorest showing statewide.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Public Service Commission and the candidates who seek it tend to be much less visible than those who run for governor or senator. Increasingly, Republicans have challenged Democrats for these slots and have competed both against incumbents and for open seats. In 1988 there were Republican opponents for two of the three Democratic nominees. One Republican, John Frank Collins, opposed incumbent Public Service Commission member Bobby Pafford. In the other contest, Jerry Brittingham ran against Bobby Rowan for an open seat. Brittingham did slightly better than Collins, but the similarity of the vote for the two indicates that incumbency was not a powerful influence.

It can be argued that the Brittingham vote is a relatively good indication of Republican strength. That contest avoids the short-term influences associated with incumbency and, while Brittingham may have gotten some coattail benefit from the Bush candidacy, the relationship between the Bush vote and the Brittingham vote is not particularly strong. For every 100 votes polled by Bush, Brittingham got approximately 80.

While Brittingham received 43 percent of the votes statewide, his strength was concentrated in the Atlanta area. The suburban Republican doughnut surrounding Fulton County is clearly visible in Figure 8. Mattingly carried 11 counties in the Atlanta metro area and only two other counties in the state. One non-Atlanta county was Columbia in the Augusta metro area while the other was Fannin, a mountain county. Brittingham carried three of the Atlanta area counties with more than 60 percent of the vote. These included the fast growing counties of Gwinnett (67 percent of the vote), Fayette (67 percent) and Cobb (64 percent). In the eighteen-county Atlanta metro area, Brittingham received just over 51 percent of the two-party vote. Brittingham's one poor showing came in Fulton County, where he took less than 39 percent of the vote. If Fulton is excluded, Brittingham received almost 56 percent of the two-party vote in the seventeen remaining Atlanta counties. Brittingham, like Mattingly in 1980, demonstrates that GOP candidates can be competitive by running well in a few metro counties. As the population becomes increasingly concentrated in metropolitan areas, Republican candidates are expected to perform even better.

Figure 9 identifies counties' tendencies to vote Republican in six significant statewide elections since 1976. The elections included here are the presidential elections of 1980, 1984, 1988, the Mattingly Senate elections of 1980 and 1986, and the 1982 gubernatorial election. The 1976 Carter-Ford presidential election and the 1986 Harris gubernatorial reelection are not included because no county voted Republican. The 19 counties that were most faithfully Democratic were small, rural and had sizable black populations. All except McIntosh, whose large black population is a vestige of the antebellum rice culture, are located in the Black Belt.

In Cobb, Fayette and Gwinnett, the strongest Republican supporters, majorities went to GOP candidates in five of the six contests. Three other Atlanta area counties (Clayton, Douglas, and Rockdale), three Chattanooga suburban counties (Catoosa, Dade and Walker) and the Augusta suburbs in Columbia went Republican in five elections, as did Lowndes and Fannin. The typical pattern was for a county to vote Republican in two or three contests.

RACE AND PARTY

As recently as 1960, many Atlanta black voters supported Republican Richard Nixon for president. The

combination of Lyndon Johnson's support for the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Barry Goldwater's vote against that legislation, however, convinced the vast majority of black Georgians that their interest could best be served by the Democratic party. Nationwide, during the last seven presidential elections, black voters have, on the average, cast more than 90 percent of their ballots for the Democratic nominee, a figure which would also apply to Georgia. While there has been some fluctuation in black support, Democrats seeking state offices have generally fared well among black voters. The margin of victory for Wyche Fowler in the 1986 Senate contest was his support by 80 percent of the black electorate.[4]

The same factors which propelled many blacks into the Democratic camp in 1964 convinced large numbers of whites to cast their first Republican ballots. Consequently when Republicans mount a serious challenge, there is often a wide disparity in the proportion of the black and white vote carried by candidates. For example, in 1988, George Bush received approximately 71 percent of the white vote while 94 percent of the black voters favored Dukakis. When a Democratic candidate receives at least 90 percent of the white vote, only 35 to 40 percent of the black vote will be necessary for victory. Stated another way, Republicans who run poorly among black voters must get at least 60 percent of the white vote to win.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

An analysis of seven recent election contests reveals that the Republican candidate tends to do much better in counties with a high white median income The second population feature associated with Republican success was the racial composition of the population. For all candidates except gubernatorial hopeful Bob Bell, Republican candidates achieve a higher proportion of the vote in counties that had few black residents. The vote for Bush, Mattingly in 1986 and Brittingham -- but not other Republicans -- was much greater in counties which experienced rapid population growth between 1980 and 1988. The vote for Reagan in 1980, for Mattingly in 1980, and for Bell was stronger in counties in which the white population was more educated. Finally, Brittingham performed significantly better in counties in the Atlanta metro area than in the remainder of the state. It is interesting that Brittingham is the only Republican to run significantly better in the Atlanta area once other factors such as education, income and rate of population growth are held constant.

The profile of counties in which Republican candidates are performing best is similar to the profile of the counties which are experiencing rapid population and economic growth. As the the state's growth areas become home to a larger share of the population, they will play increasingly important roles in Georgia's politics. The dominance of these counties in providing the votes necessary for general election victories will become more pronounced. A larger share of state legislators will come from the metropolitan counties. It is also likely that candidates for higher office will tend to be residents of urban rather than rural Georgia. All of these factors point toward the GOP finding Georgia to be more hospitable.

One scenario would be based on the experiences of Gwinnett, Cobb or Fayette Counties. Since the 1970s, these counties replaced full sets of Democratic office holders with Republicans. Not all metropolitan counties will attract populations having incomes and educations comparable to those in the three Atlanta counties just mentioned. In urbanizing counties which have a population that is more varied racially and economically, an alternative scenario suggests that there will continue to be areas in which Democrats run well.

As we stand on the threshold of the 1990s, it is almost certain that regardless of the scenario one adopts, the GOP should display greater strength in the future than it has in the past. Republicans will hold more seats in the state legislature and in the Georgia congressional delegation. Under most conditions, the state will continue to vote Republican in presidential elections. There also will be a growing number of Republicans elected at the local level. This does not mean, however, that Georgians, like South Carolinians, will substitute the Republican party for the Democratic party as dominating the loyalties of voters. Over the next several years Democrats will continue to hold most legislative seats and local offices.

Additional reports on this subject will be prepared as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. In 1990 Georgia had 38 metropolitan and 121 nonmetropolitan counties and eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The general concept of a Metropolitan Statistical Area is one of a large population nucleus. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas have either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a Bureau of Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Area population of at least 100,000.

2. The Black Belt is an area of the Southeastern U. S. that stretches from Virginia to Texas. It is defined as counties

that had a black population greater than fifty percent in 1860.

3. "Until 1962, each Georgia county had two, four, or six votes in statewide Democratic primaries. These county votes were analogous to the states' electoral votes in United States presidential elections. Under this unique system, nomination in the Democratic primary (which meant election in a one-party state) was based on a candidate's receiving a majority of county unit votes, not popular votes. To win the unit vote of a county a candidate had to gain only a plurality of the votes cast. The unit vote gave tiny rural counties inordinate power in state politics. In 1960, Echols, Quitman, and Glascock counties, with a combined population of 6,980, cast a total of six unit votes. Fulton County (Atlanta) also had six unit votes, but its population was 556,326. A popular vote in the smallest county carried one hundred times the weight of a vote in the largest county." Contemporary Georgia, L. R. Hepburn, Editor; Carl Vinson Institute of Government, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA.

4. John R. Petrocik, "Realignment: New Party Coalition and the Nationalization of the South," Journal of Politics, Vol. 49. May 1987 p. 372.

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SOURCES OF DATA

Tables 1 and 1A and Figures 1 thru 9 -- Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State, State of Georgia, Atlanta, GA 30334.

Figure 1

1980 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Carter vs. Reagan

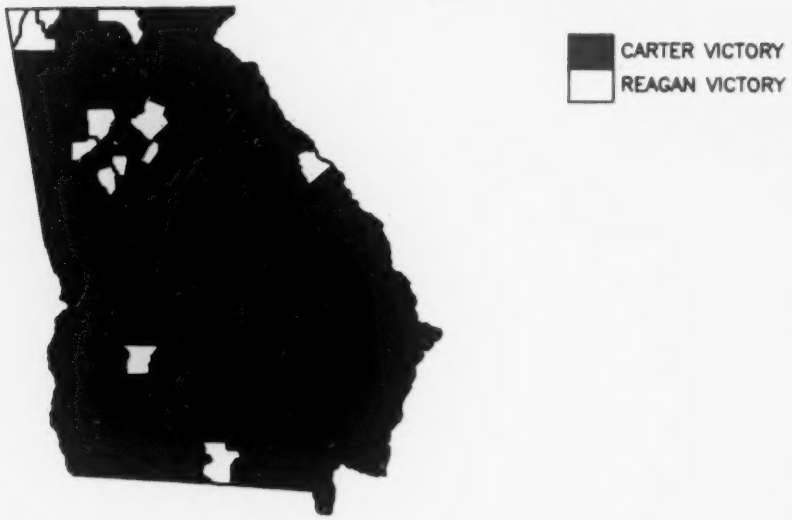


Figure 2

1984 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Reagan vs. Mondale

Figure 3

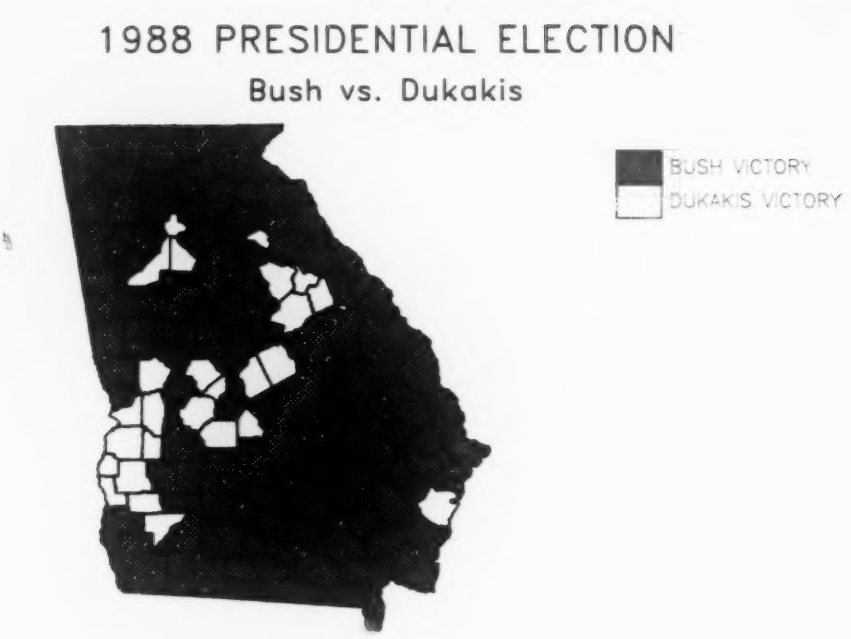


Figure 4

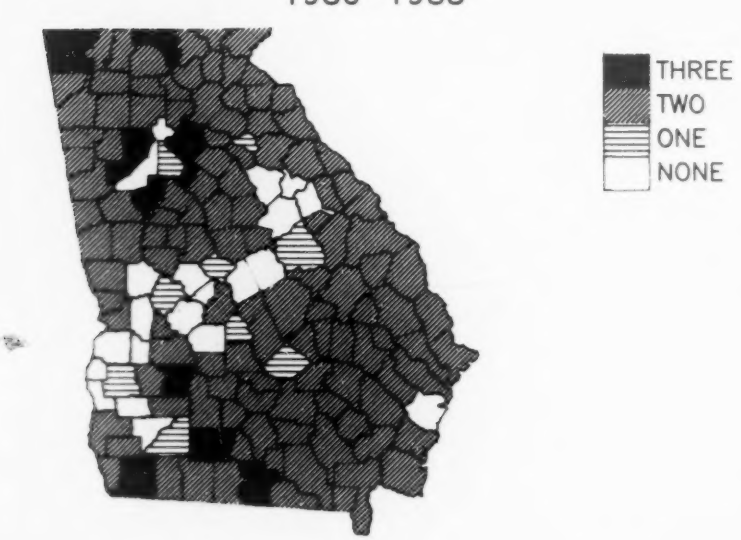


Figure 5

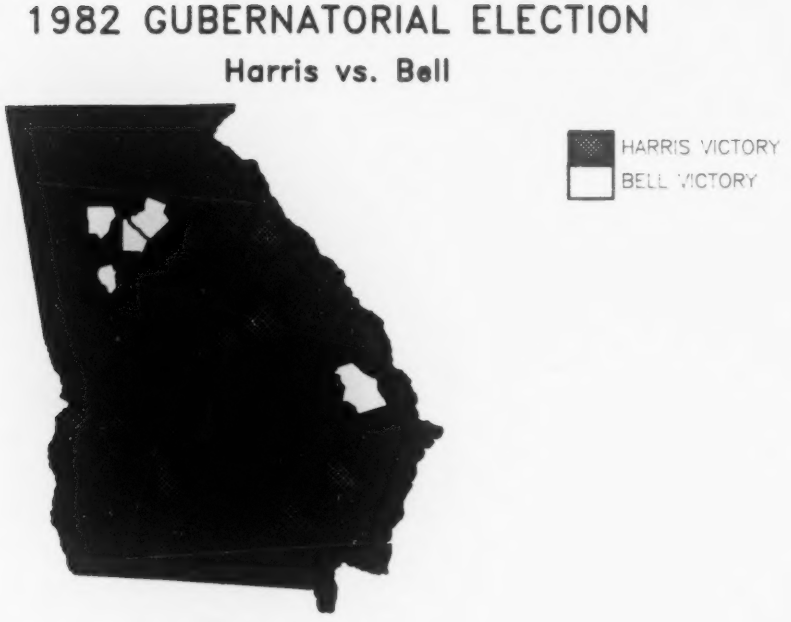


Figure 6

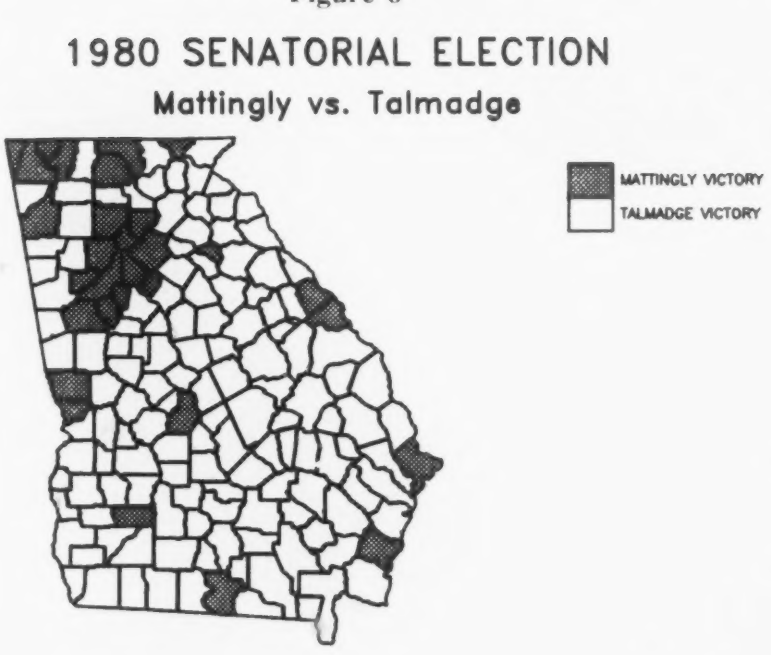


Figure 7

1986 SENATORIAL ELECTION

Fowler vs. Mattingly

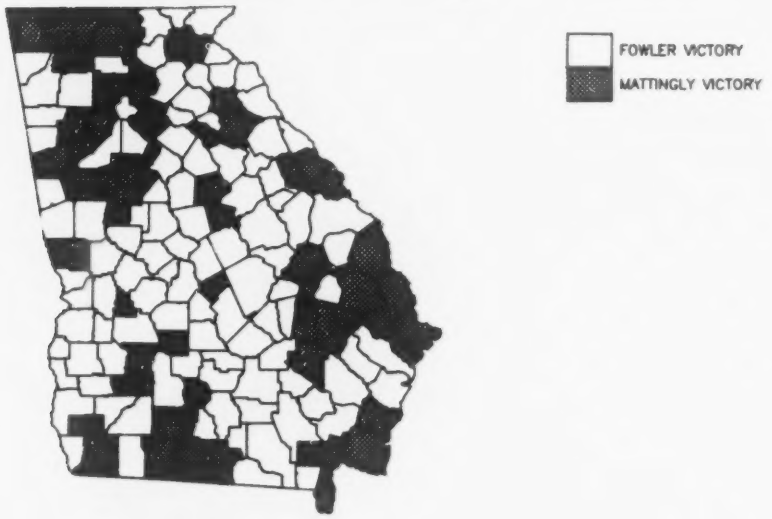


Figure 8

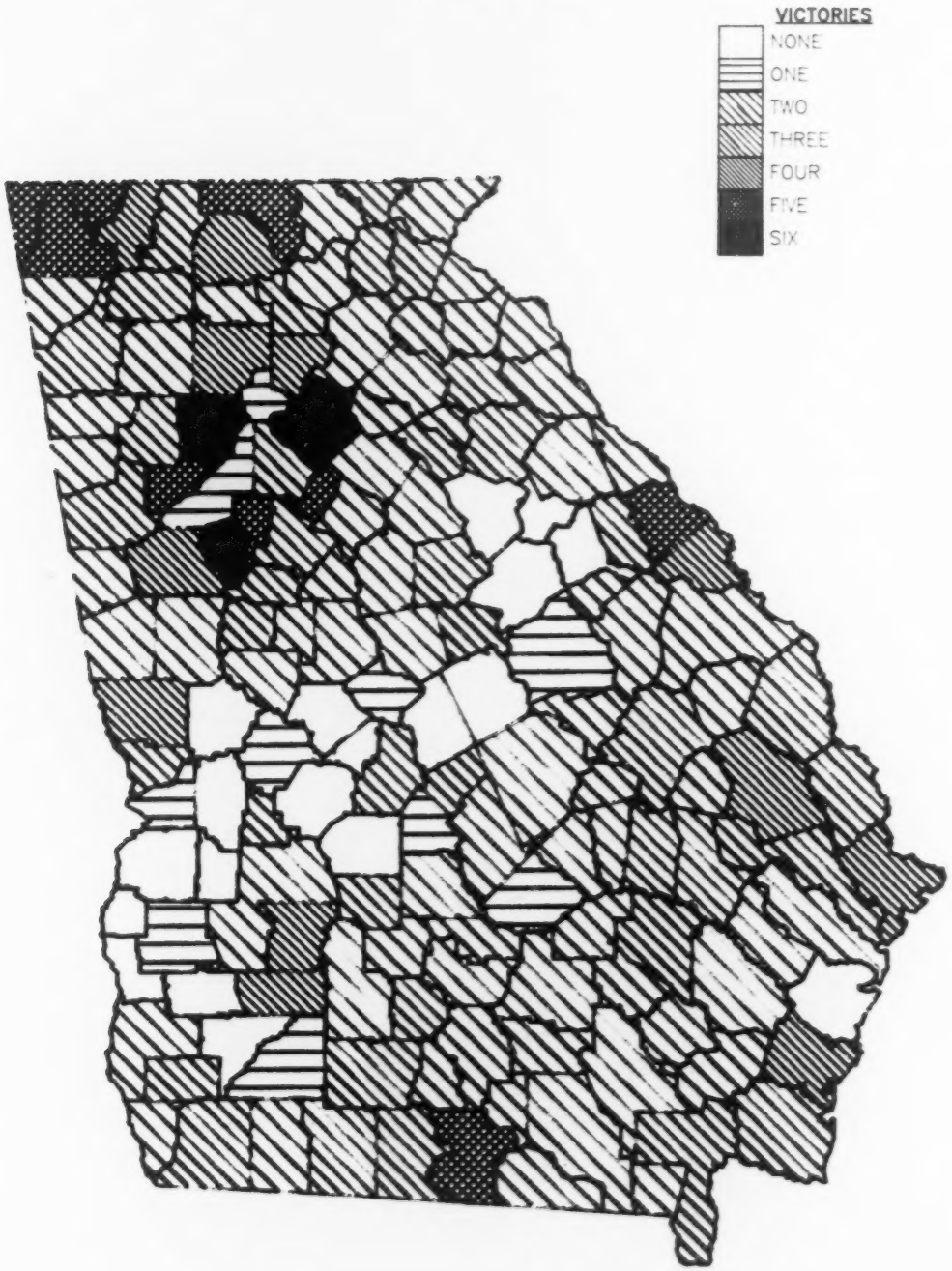
1988 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ELECTION

Pafford (D) vs. Brittingham (R)

Figure 9

REPUBLICAN VOTING PATTERNS

1976–1988



Votes Cast in Elections: 1976-1982

County	1976 Carter** Number	1976 Carter** Percent	1976 Ford Number	1980 Carter** Number	1980 Carter** Percent	1980 Reagan Number	1980 Mattingly** Number	1980 Mattingly** Percent	1980 Talmadge Number	1982 Harris** Number	1982 Harris** Percent	1982 Bell Number
APPLING	3585	78.9	961	2985	60.4	1961	1622	34.4	3098	1850	64.1	1038
ATKINSON	1560	81.8	347	1449	66.0	747	531	25.9	1517	1040	81.3	239
BACON	2395	80.1	594	1622	53.2	1427	1021	33.3	2047	1623	79.7	413
BAKER	1162	79.2	305	1035	67.0	510	178	12.4	1253	735	80.7	176
BALDWIN	4674	56.4	3612	4368	54.6	3639	3926	48.5	4176	3495	56.4	2704
BANKS	2387	87.9	330	2091	73.7	746	660	23.1	2199	1978	81.3	454
* BARROW	4756	77.7	1364	3876	62.9	2284	2475	39.0	3878	3509	73.0	1296
BARTOW	8166	81.3	1876	7490	70.5	3135	3771	38.1	6133	8996	91.8	808
BEN HILL	2449	75.1	814	2544	62.6	1459	1225	28.0	3149	2301	82.1	501
BERRIEN	3394	85.9	555	2869	65.9	1487	1225	27.3	3254	2397	85.9	394
* BIBB	31902	71.3	12819	31770	67.7	15175	19610	45.0	23979	22395	64.8	12168
BLECKLEY	2605	72.8	972	2014	61.5	1261	1098	32.4	2290	2039	71.1	829
BRANTLEY	2294	86.5	358	2066	70.1	882	725	25.3	2146	1570	84.7	284
BROOKS	2653	70.7	1102	2230	59.1	1546	1146	32.2	2418	1979	78.1	555
BRYAN	2045	72.9	761	1966	61.9	1212	1066	35.0	1977	1426	62.5	856
BULLOCH	5199	62.2	3156	4921	56.8	3750	3325	40.2	4937	3115	48.9	3259
BURKE	3014	65.8	1565	3047	62.0	1871	1343	28.7	3334	3125	69.6	1362
* BUTTS	2898	78.0	819	2574	68.0	1210	1198	30.5	2733	2225	77.4	650
CALHOUN	1394	76.2	436	1414	68.4	652	474	23.1	1581	920	70.9	377
CAMDEN	2962	74.9	995	2924	67.0	1439	1107	35.4	2019	1680	78.8	452
CANDLER	1388	68.2	646	1358	56.9	1030	830	35.6	1501	1117	63.1	652
CARROLL	10050	73.4	3640	8202	58.5	5815	7441	47.4	8256	7517	67.1	3678
* CATOOSA	6020	61.3	3799	4921	45.2	5962	6167	57.6	4544	4022	75.9	1277
CHARLTON	1750	79.5	452	1469	65.3	779	543	29.7	1284	823	77.3	242
* CHATHAM	32075	57.0	24160	28413	51.7	26499	28728	50.6	28027	22377	51.8	20824
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	506	74.0	178	476	65.0	256	268	37.7	442	386	81.6	87
CHATTOOGA	4686	81.2	1087	4279	68.7	1946	2255	35.1	4175	3621	85.7	605
* CHEROKEE	6539	71.5	2609	6020	53.4	5250	6417	54.0	5471	6103	65.6	3201
* CLARKE	11342	63.2	6610	10519	56.5	8094	11838	61.1	7525	7512	54.5	6259
CLAY	947	76.2	295	909	74.2	316	201	17.8	928	574	84.7	104
* CLAYTON	21432	62.4	12905	17540	47.8	19160	23123	60.0	15422	16650	54.1	14150
CLINCH	1414	78.7	383	1325	72.1	513	440	25.8	1264	826	86.2	132
* COBB	45002	56.7	34324	39157	43.0	51977	70293	70.6	29213	36438	48.7	38392
COFFEE	4601	76.5	1417	4038	61.8	2499	2523	39.4	3885	3027	75.0	1010
COLQUITT	6928	76.1	2181	5353	59.8	3593	3179	36.1	5631	4657	69.4	2056
* COLUMBIA	4674	57.7	3423	5335	45.9	6293	7475	61.0	4783	5168	63.7	2946
COOK	2882	81.1	670	2461	67.4	1188	1138	30.5	2597	2220	81.9	489
* COWETA	6195	67.1	3044	5697	56.0	4480	5821	54.9	4783	5772	61.7	3577
CRAWFORD	1842	83.0	378	1673	72.3	642	617	26.6	1705	1294	78.9	347
CRISP	3747	73.8	1328	3403	64.6	1861	1480	28.8	3662	2597	70.2	1100
* DADE	2263	62.0	1388	1735	45.1	2114	1894	54.8	1561	1220	75.2	403
DAWSON	1384	78.9	370	1072	59.5	729	652	36.3	1146	1023	73.2	375
DECATUR	3736	59.9	2500	3242	52.6	2919	2107	36.4	3687	2854	73.2	1046
* DEKALB	86872	56.4	67160	82743	52.5	74904	115684	69.5	50883	49019	43.4	63842
DODGE	5267	86.1	848	4635	72.9	1719	1492	23.0	5004	3241	82.5	689
DOOLY	2441	78.8	655	2364	68.6	1083	690	21.8	2473	2167	81.1	506
* DOUGHERTY	11461	55.1	9337	13430	51.3	12726	13577	51.3	12882	11964	64.6	6559
* DOUGLAS	7805	66.3	3959	6807	49.5	6945	8059	55.7	6420	6298	60.2	4160
EARLY	2405	67.5	1157	2110	57.8	1538	864	23.8	2768	1667	75.6	539
ECHOLS	585	84.1	111	515	66.5	259	160	21.0	602	361	79.5	93
* EFFINGHAM	2906	63.7	1654	2783	52.4	2528	2321	43.8	2984	2284	60.4	1497
ELBERT	4730	83.1	961	4014	67.1	1967	1862	30.1	4323	3207	79.9	807
EMANUEL	4603	75.5	1493	3971	64.4	2199	1865	32.7	3838	3525	71.3	1420
EVANS	1631	68.6	746	1456	57.2	1090	850	34.5	1617	1227	63.6	703
FANNIN	3402	56.3	2646	2526	44.1	3196	3435	60.6	2235	1965	57.3	1463
* FAYETTE	3718	56.7	2837	3798	37.4	6351	7666	66.9	3789	4341	45.7	5168
FLOYD	15151	66.3	7713	13710	59.8	9220	12230	51.8	11391	13425	74.2	4669
* FORSYTH	4693	76.5	1443	4325	57.8	3157	3973	50.1	3955	3786	64.4	2091
FRANKLIN	4192	85.9	687	3528	71.8	1387	1260	26.2	3550	2784	81.6	629
* FULTON	129849	67.8	61552	118748	64.7	64909	109513	57.0	82652	80055	58.8	56170
GILMER	2499	66.5	1261	2246	50.9	2170	2161	52.5	1956	1772	70.0	761
GLASCOCK	704	65.5	371	614	54.6	510	283	26.8	774	468	81.8	104
GLYNN	9459	63.6	5403	7540	51.1	7214	9898	60.2	6531	6433	54.1	5465
GORDON	6052	78.1	1698	5199	62.6	3107	3947	47.7	4336	4971	78.3	1380
GRADY	3758	75.7	1209	3023	60.0	2018	1398	28.6	3485	2775	80.1	688
GREENE	2534	79.5	652	2571	72.8	961	758	20.9	2866	2139	81.1	499
* GWINNETT	20838	60.0	13912	21958	44.7	27185	36074	68.0	16939	18478	42.8	24687
HABERSHAM	5120	79.6	1315	4394	66.4	2224	2656	40.1	3967	4174	74.8	1405
HALL	12804	71.5	5093	12124	61.0	7760	10275	49.6	10451	11021	65.7	5751
HANCOCK	2117	76.5	651	2205	79.4	573	546	25.7	1576	1397	86.3	222
HARALSON	4550	77.8	1301	3606	61.8	2229	2393	39.4	3683	3589	79.3	934
HARRIS	2861	64.9	1544	2807	58.4	2001	2433	52.5	2197	2563	71.6	1016
HART	4605	84.3	860	4539	74.2	1577	1430	25.3	4221	2755	79.4	716
HEARD	1593	78.6	433	1348	60.6	875	674	28.8	1669	1156	74.9	388
* HENRY	5717	68.6	2622	5635	51.4	5326	5797	49.5	5904	4978	60.1	3302
* HOUSTON	13164	70.9	5404	10915	54.8	9005	11219	52.9	9975	11271	64.4	6240
IRWIN	2012	78.2	561	1555	59.6	1056	646	24.7	1969	1347	77.7	386
* JACKSON	5931	82.7	1239	4591	67.5	2209	2326	32.4	4862	4665	78.0	1313
JASPER	1852	72.9	689	1546	63.8	879	764	30.7	1721	1316	72.3	503
JEFF DAVIS	2405	79.5	622	2059	63.4	1191	1014	31.7	2184	1488	78.2	414
JEFFERSON	3115	70.4	1309	3305	67.3	1605	1355	30.8	3039	3504	80.6	844
JENKINS	1820	76.4	563	1632	66.4	824	615	25.0	1847	874	50.7	851
JOHNSON	2210	76.0	698	1854	62.3	1123	862	28.3	2186	1564	77.0	466
* JONES	3471	72.5	1317	3239	63.9	1828	1882	35.0	3497	2934	71.0	1197
LAMAR	2785	76.7	847	2453	65.4	1298	1339	36.4	2337	1911	70.9	784

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Votes Cast in Elections: 1976-1982

County	1976			1980			1980			1982		
	Carter**		Ford	Carter**		Reagan	Mattingly**		Talmadge	Harris**		Bell
	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number
LANIER	1269	86.0	207	1116	70.4	470	329	22.0	1164	818	87.4	118
LAURENS	8617	72.4	3281	7860	64.2	4392	3997	35.6	7232	6103	69.8	2646
* LEE	1727	60.9	1110	1670	46.2	1942	1708	47.7	1876	1540	65.8	802
LIBERTY	3328	77.3	979	3099	67.3	1507	1488	34.3	2849	2299	67.3	1119
LINCOLN	1583	73.3	576	1617	66.7	806	689	28.1	1767	1366	82.4	291
LONG	1243	84.8	222	1202	70.0	514	506	30.0	1181	777	71.9	304
LOWNDES	8830	66.2	4512	5989	47.5	6622	7336	50.9	7070	6271	64.5	3454
LUMPKIN	2301	80.8	547	1951	65.6	1024	1202	39.3	1857	1790	74.1	627
MACON	3013	82.5	638	3025	77.2	894	959	26.4	2672	2384	82.2	517
* MADISON	3367	75.1	1115	2980	56.1	2330	1942	36.4	3392	2359	72.2	908
MARION	1314	81.9	291	1174	67.4	567	501	32.1	1058	929	79.3	243
* MCDUFFIE	3024	64.1	1694	2667	58.0	1928	2081	47.3	2314	2569	78.7	697
MCINTOSH	1978	78.7	535	2104	70.6	876	861	30.9	1929	1652	74.6	563
MERIWETHER	4830	76.9	1450	3876	67.8	1838	1765	31.1	3910	3686	77.6	1066
MILLER	1536	76.3	476	1127	55.6	900	401	20.6	1547	903	81.9	200
MITCHELL	4495	74.1	1572	3566	61.5	2231	1549	27.1	4167	3613	84.5	665
MONROE	2962	73.3	1078	2542	67.2	1242	1367	39.8	2070	2274	71.5	905
MONTGOMERY	1610	72.0	626	1663	63.7	948	598	23.7	1930	1343	73.0	496
MORGAN	2274	71.6	904	2276	63.2	1323	1190	32.9	2425	1954	72.8	729
MURRAY	3511	79.8	889	3094	66.8	1538	1993	43.2	2622	2206	76.8	667
* MUSCOGEE	24092	64.1	13496	23272	60.5	15203	21565	58.4	15391	24203	70.3	10218
* NEWTON	6294	74.7	2137	5611	63.6	3206	3642	40.6	5326	4916	70.4	2063
* OCONEE	2228	65.3	1184	2141	50.9	2065	2112	49.6	2150	1882	60.1	1250
OGLETHORPE	1854	69.6	811	1611	57.6	1187	966	34.1	1865	1497	72.1	580
* PAULDING	5420	79.1	1432	4686	62.2	2845	2753	36.0	4904	4449	78.6	1214
* PEACH	3989	77.4	1163	3415	67.5	1642	1840	35.1	3401	3409	75.2	1124
PICKENS	2571	72.5	973	2358	59.4	1612	1556	39.7	2360	1887	75.2	622
PIERCE	2628	82.8	544	1918	65.1	1027	846	28.0	2173	1700	82.3	365
PIKE	1903	71.0	776	1755	58.0	1271	1126	37.1	1912	1511	67.1	741
POLK	6115	75.9	1944	5421	64.8	2949	3107	36.5	5403	5705	83.6	1118
PULASKI	2318	82.7	485	1997	63.4	1153	856	27.0	2318	1554	72.8	582
PUTNAM	2040	71.0	835	1951	62.6	1166	1041	34.1	2014	1397	70.6	583
QUITMAN	677	68.4	313	589	71.0	240	185	26.2	520	511	90.1	56
RABUN	2398	80.2	591	2327	68.5	1070	1462	42.4	1986	1870	75.6	602
RANDOLPH	2286	74.5	747	1861	67.9	879	510	18.9	2183	1815	83.3	364
* RICHMOND	24042	57.3	17893	24104	55.1	19619	24254	53.4	21128	22764	67.1	11158
* ROCKDALE	4640	60.9	2974	4395	45.3	5300	5833	58.5	4138	4788	54.9	3934
SCHLEY	783	74.5	268	613	57.5	453	362	35.1	668	536	73.3	195
SCREVEN	2168	64.8	1176	2117	58.7	1490	1208	34.5	2291	1644	61.0	1049
SEMINOLE	2074	75.3	681	1794	61.6	1117	604	20.7	2313	1198	81.7	268
* SPALDING	7593	67.0	3739	7176	59.9	4809	5972	48.4	6359	6934	63.8	3938
STEPHENS	5560	80.6	1340	4529	68.9	2045	2480	38.3	3996	3178	75.2	1050
STEWART	1632	79.0	433	1440	70.2	611	539	30.6	1223	1524	84.6	278
SUMTER	5328	72.2	2053	4956	62.6	2957	3191	40.0	4781	3693	70.0	1582
TALBOT	1634	78.1	459	1635	74.1	572	637	32.8	1306	1457	81.7	326
TALIAFERRO	748	76.0	236	670	71.3	270	177	20.8	674	550	82.0	121
TATTNALL	3556	72.8	1326	2864	57.9	2082	1538	31.5	3341	2438	66.5	1229
TAYLOR	1962	79.6	504	1845	69.4	815	620	24.3	1934	1810	82.3	388
TELFAIR	3534	84.7	637	2700	69.7	1173	748	18.4	3326	2258	81.5	514
TERRELL	2348	66.8	1168	2010	59.3	1378	946	30.2	2188	1653	75.7	531
THOMAS	6147	65.3	3263	5695	57.0	4294	4100	41.8	5699	4866	67.4	2358
TIFT	5185	70.6	2162	4572	58.2	3280	3380	43.4	4402	4062	71.2	1641
TOOMBS	4047	65.6	2126	3255	53.4	2835	2315	37.8	3806	3373	65.4	1788
TOWNS	1786	60.3	1175	1510	50.6	1475	1699	52.5	1539	1247	58.0	903
TREUTLEN	1567	77.1	465	1307	66.2	668	500	24.5	1542	1161	84.0	221
TROUP	7699	63.5	4422	7716	58.8	5398	6211	46.2	7231	7356	73.8	2606
TURNER	2265	84.5	416	1990	68.9	898	596	20.0	2384	1592	83.3	320
TWIGGS	2515	83.1	513	2213	74.8	747	603	21.4	2215	2137	84.7	387
UNION	2795	70.8	1154	1700	52.4	1546	1538	46.4	1775	1757	71.2	712
UPSON	4219	59.3	2897	4713	62.8	2788	2631	34.4	5010	4508	74.1	1575
* WALKER	8007	62.5	4807	6809	49.0	7088	7489	54.0	6379	6738	78.9	1805
* WALTON	5402	76.2	1687	4525	63.3	2618	2643	36.9	4529	3650	69.0	1642
WARE	7719	74.4	2661	6307	62.9	3715	3710	37.3	6224	5297	79.3	1385
WARREN	1335	65.0	720	1517	66.1	779	626	30.3	1438	1312	81.3	301
WASHINGTON	3865	70.0	1657	3452	65.5	1822	1564	31.0	3489	3113	78.1	874
WAYNE	4489	75.0	1499	3843	63.5	2213	2331	40.5	3421	3405	73.4	1237
WEBSTER	622	79.0	165	608	66.1	312	170	21.0	629	464	80.8	110
WHEELER	1378	80.0	344	1599	74.4	550	456	18.9	1963	1000	79.6	257
WHITE	2125	77.3	625	2017	63.2	1175	1371	42.2	1874	1802	70.2	765
WHITFIELD	10475	70.0	4498	9691	60.2	6404	8878	54.2	7497	8539	74.2	2969
WILCOX	2153	86.2	346	1780	68.3	827	498	18.7	2160	1457	78.8	392
WILKES	2461	69.8	1067	2350	66.0	1212	1233	35.5	2241	2149	75.9	682
WILKINSON	2652	76.0	837	2365	67.9	1116	1096	34.8	2050	1910	77.3	561
WORTH	2790	70.7	1156	2567	55.3	2076	1508	34.3	2884	2573	75.0	857
GEORGIA	979409	66.9	483743	890733	57.7	654168	803686	50.9	776143	734090	62.8	434496

* Metropolitan County

** State Winner

TABLE 1A

Votes Cast in Elections: 1984-1988

County	1984 Reagan** Number	1984 Reagan** Percent	1984 Mondale Number	1986 Fowler** Number	1986 Fowler** Percent	1986 Mattingly Number	1986 Harris** Number	1986 Harris** Percent	1986 Davis Number	1988 Bush** Number	1988 Bush** Percent	1988 Dukakis Number
APPLING	2929	59.9	1958	1250	49.8	1258	1725	80.3	422	3000	62.0	1837
ATKINSON	944	51.2	901	707	57.4	524	936	82.4	200	1126	55.9	887
BACON	1778	63.8	1010	724	53.7	625	1062	83.9	204	1401	64.3	785
BAKER	675	49.4	691	873	52.5	790	1031	80.1	256	629	47.1	707
BALDWIN	5717	59.7	3853	2989	47.0	3370	4194	73.0	1549	5852	59.4	4008
BANKS	1549	59.3	1063	1126	58.7	792	1458	76.3	454	1590	61.8	984
* BARROW	4123	63.5	2367	2791	52.2	2552	3709	72.8	1385	4738	66.0	2442
BARTOW	7104	59.8	4780	5023	55.0	4107	6918	76.9	2083	8039	62.2	4884
BEN HILL	2313	55.4	1859	1614	60.4	1057	2170	83.0	446	2065	51.8	1867
BERRIEN	2395	58.9	1670	1234	58.2	886	1689	79.8	428	2030	59.5	1381
* BIBB	24170	47.8	26427	19318	57.8	14117	24495	80.5	5905	22179	--	22084
BLECKLEY	1912	56.6	1465	1168	49.2	1204	1659	79.3	434	1950	62.8	1175
BRANTLEY	1679	52.5	1517	954	57.0	720	1414	87.7	199	1539	51.5	1450
BROOKS	2229	57.3	1662	1094	48.3	1169	1696	79.9	426	2136	58.7	1500
BRYAN	2265	61.8	1398	983	40.5	1446	1756	81.3	404	2802	66.3	1423
BULLOCH	6117	62.7	3644	3110	42.7	4179	5513	79.0	1465	6354	65.0	3417
BURKE	3137	50.1	3127	1954	55.4	1574	2696	82.9	556	2988	52.1	2861
* BUTTS	2141	54.1	1820	1832	57.1	1376	2302	75.0	796	2184	55.8	1730
CALHOUN	776	41.9	1077	778	64.0	438	959	80.9	226	644	41.7	901
CAMDEN	2841	56.8	2164	989	47.9	1074	1729	82.2	374	2913	58.2	2090
CANDLER	1497	59.6	1014	739	50.4	728	1040	81.4	238	1261	59.0	877
CARROLL	11436	67.2	5590	6011	48.0	6514	8284	67.0	4085	10754	69.6	4706
* CATOOSA	7908	71.9	3089	3531	38.9	5545	6761	75.2	2228	9319	72.2	3588
CHARLTON	1368	55.2	1111	392	45.3	473	737	82.3	158	1327	58.5	943
* CHATHAM	38482	57.6	28271	21187	46.5	24418	31456	75.9	10003	35623	58.7	25063
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	459	51.7	428	245	55.9	193	307	79.7	78	454	17.1	2206
CHATTOOGA	2953	53.4	2576	2479	54.2	2098	3793	82.9	784	3665	91.0	362
* CHEROKEE	11146	76.1	3499	4324	41.9	6001	6097	62.1	3720	14593	76.9	4378
* CLARKE	11503	53.2	10132	8131	54.1	6892	9756	70.5	4083	11150	49.9	11154
CLAY	419	35.8	750	454	69.8	196	551	85.6	93	398	40.1	595
* CLAYTON	31553	72.8	11763	14956	44.4	18743	21216	63.3	12317	28225	65.8	14689
CLINCH	862	58.0	625	388	52.9	346	609	84.0	116	863	59.2	594
* COBB	97429	77.4	28414	31163	36.8	53417	49282	58.9	34438	106621	73.1	39297
COFFEE	4200	61.5	2633	2380	53.7	2050	3112	81.4	709	4019	59.1	2777
COLQUITT	5815	64.4	3208	2649	43.1	3502	3982	76.4	1231	5653	65.3	2998
* COLUMBIA	12294	76.7	3727	3343	31.4	7302	7680	72.3	2939	16401	78.5	4617
COOK	1860	55.2	1510	1231	60.0	819	1690	82.9	349	1555	55.9	1226
* COWETA	7981	68.6	3650	3929	43.7	5071	5738	64.2	3199	9668	69.7	4212
CRAWFORD	1298	47.7	1423	965	61.0	618	1127	80.7	270	1235	48.0	1340
CRISP	2895	57.6	2128	1392	45.4	1674	2065	75.4	673	2916	63.3	1690
* DADE	2750	70.5	1150	608	36.5	1056	1194	73.7	427	2539	69.4	1120
DAWSON	1322	67.3	643	756	48.5	803	1031	68.2	480	1908	71.5	761
DECATUR	4134	60.9	2656	1689	42.7	2271	2635	74.0	927	3866	62.2	2348
* DEKALB	104697	57.5	77329	70012	54.8	57725	77549	62.2	47148	90179	49.4	92521
DODGE	2765	52.4	2513	1881	59.3	1292	2223	80.9	525	2677	55.3	2164
DOOLY	1435	45.4	1726	1468	57.4	1091	1624	82.6	343	1386	46.2	1613
* DOUGHERTY	16920	56.7	12904	10711	48.1	11540	16093	75.3	5283	15520	55.2	12579
* DOUGLAS	12428	74.0	4371	5169	42.3	7042	7393	62.6	4424	13493	72.6	5086
EARLY	2239	60.0	1494	1335	52.0	1233	2033	78.0	575	1918	58.5	1359
ECHOLS	453	66.6	227	153	50.3	151	243	84.7	44	422	63.3	245
* EFFINGHAM	4266	67.5	2055	1476	41.1	2118	2676	82.0	586	3933	67.4	1905
ELBERT	3366	55.8	2670	2073	59.0	1438	2833	81.5	642	2796	56.9	2118
EMANUEL	3920	61.5	2458	1578	49.0	1641	2209	75.8	706	3535	59.7	2387
EVANS	1601	57.3	1193	764	48.9	797	1196	85.6	201	1707	62.5	1023
FANNIN	4159	67.9	1965	1683	47.7	1842	1999	61.0	1279	4271	66.8	2123
* FAYETTE	12575	81.5	2861	4200	34.1	8106	6769	55.6	5401	16443	79.2	4593
FLOYD	15437	63.5	8873	9019	52.7	8084	12425	75.1	4116	14697	63.2	8548
* FORSYTH	6861	75.0	2275	3160	45.5	3779	4384	63.8	2487	7947	77.2	2347
FRANKLIN	2549	58.1	1838	1426	56.4	1102	1960	77.7	563	2615	58.7	1842
* FULTON	95149	43.1	125567	103155	66.4	52262	102358	68.4	47377	91785	43.2	120752
GILMER	2972	70.7	1234	1350	45.7	1607	1844	68.0	868	3353	71.1	1363
GLASCOCK	827	72.3	317	364	50.3	360	578	79.8	146	380	73.4	210
GLYNN	11724	64.1	6574	5530	38.6	8805	10142	71.6	4025	11126	63.7	6339
GORDON	5566	68.1	2607	2707	49.0	2818	3573	67.8	1698	6051	71.9	2369
GRADY	3886	63.2	2261	1710	52.8	1530	2553	82.4	546	2989	61.4	1883
GREENE	1599	44.5	1992	1740	67.1	855	2216	85.2	385	1432	44.1	1818
* GWINNETT	54749	79.5	14139	19796	35.6	35845	31562	57.3	23474	66372	76.0	20948
HABERSHAM	4647	68.6	2125	2310	49.6	2351	3183	73.6	1143	4871	69.7	2114
HALL	15076	67.0	7421	8363	52.0	7726	10597	69.2	4717	17415	69.1	7782
HANCOCK	644	23.4	2109	1263	76.2	394	1263	88.1	170	621	24.2	1947
HARALSON	3945	67.1	1938	2351	53.8	2022	3027	70.2	1287	4529	65.3	2404
HARRIS	3138	60.0	2096	1662	48.1	1792	2242	71.2	909	3414	64.2	1905
HART	2842	53.2	2496	1679	55.4	1352	2347	77.8	671	3044	55.1	2476
HEARD	1492	64.8	810	970	54.8	800	1236	72.2	475	1551	64.0	874
* HENRY	9142	69.1	4096	4911	46.0	5768	6766	63.7	3854	10882	71.5	4348
* HOUSTON	14255	60.7	9226	8287	51.3	7854	11567	77.5	3366	15748	64.5	8664
IRWIN	1330	59.5	905	835	53.8	718	1183	82.2	256	1226	57.2	918
* JACKSON	4202	60.7	2717	2650	53.9	2267	3765	77.1	1120	4407	62.8	2607
JASPER	1431	56.1	1122	1036	56.0	814	1274	74.0	447	1474	55.4	1188
JEFF DAVIS	2233	61.8	1380	1123	61.3	708	1351	84.6	246	2050	62.3	1242
JEFFERSON	2999	51.6	2816	1860	55.7	1480	2621	86.0	425	2788	54.3	2346
JENKINS	1399	55.8	1108	712	52.2	652	967	81.9	214	1288	57.5	953
JOHNSON	1733	59.1	1199	956	56.3	742	1340	84.8	240	1567	62.8	927
* JONES	3401	55.0	2781	2151	50.9	2075	2905	78.9	777	3618	57.6	2662
LAMAR	2198	57.8	1605	1453	56.0	1142	1853	73.8	659	2035	59.0	1416

TABLE 1A (Continued)

Votes Cast in Elections: 1984-1988

County	1984 Reagan** Number	1984 Reagan** Percent	1984 Mondale Number	1988 Dukakis Number
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DADE
CATOOSA
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
FANNIN
UNION
TOWNS
RABUN
WALKER
GILMER
WHITE
HABERSHAM
STEPHENS
CHATTOOGA
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
LUMPKIN
HART
FRANKLIN
HALL
BANKS
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
JACKSON
MADISON
ELBERT
POLK
COBB
GWINNETT
BARROW
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
OCONEE
WILKES
LINCOLN
HARALSON
PAULDING
DOUGLAS
FULTON
DE KALB
ROCK DALE
WALTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIAFERRO
COLUMBIA
McDUFFIE
WARREN
CARROLL
CLAYTON
NEWTON
HENRY
FAYETTE
HEARD
COWETA
SPALDING
BUTTS
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
GLASCOCK
RICHMOND
JEFFERSON
BURKE
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
UPSON
HARRIS
TALBOT
CRAWFORD
BIBB
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
EMANUEL
JENKINS
SCREVEN
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
TWIGGS
HOUSTON
BLECKLEY
LAURENS
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
CHATTAHOOCHEE
MARION
SCHLEY
MACON
PULASKI
DODGE
TOOMBS
EVANS
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
DOOLY
WILCOX
WHEELER
MONTGOMERY
TATTNALL
BRYAN
CHATHAM
QUITMAN
CRISP
TELFAIR
LIBERTY
RANDOLPH
TERRELL
LEE
TURNER
BEN HILL
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LONG
CLAY
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
McINTOSH
TIFT
EARLY
BAKER
MITCHELL
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
PIERCE
GLYNN
MILLER
COLQUITT
COOK
WARE
BRANTLEY
LANIER
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
LOWNDES
ECHOLS

ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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Douglas C. Bachtel, Editor
Extension Rural Sociologist
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
The University of Georgia
Hoke Smith Annex
Athens, Georgia 30602
(404) 542-8940 or
GIST 241-8940
Or
Your Local County Extension Office

AUTHORS:

Charles S. Bullock, III
Richard B. Russell Professor of Political Science
Polititал Science Department
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

and

Douglas C. Bachtel
Extension Rural Sociologist
Cooperative Extension Service
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

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C. Wayne Jordan, Director

July, 1990